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REVIEW.

ROPER CHARACTER OF RELIGIOUS IN--A Discourse delivered at the f the Independent Congregational ch in Barton Square, Salem. By HEN-COLMAN.

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forbear to mention all the examples of mess and unsoundness with which this se abounds. We might show that the uses the word religion, virtue, goodness, in a loose and ambiguous manner, and ore reasons illogically concerning them. pass over these, to notice one or two xamples, which are more gross than On page 7, the writer says,

though we are sometimes told, that the more in our virtuous community, no one has resumption to advise men to go on in their way of working out their salvation."

re manifest and flagrant misrepresenseldom to be met with in the writings most heated and declamatory polemics, s contained in this short sentence. Beome Christians have supposed that what Saviour said concerning the Pharisees, ere distinguished for a self-righteous deience upon good works for salvation, might e in other cases of a similar nature, they arged with teaching the monstrous abthat the more immoral a man is, the he is to the kingdom of heaven;" as if morality was the thing, in their view, qualified him the better for heaven. Is so inexcusably ignorant of what are the inciples of those whom he opposes as to this? Or is he so wanting in candor as to see, and be willing to acknowledge, that ly sense in which the sentiment to which ers is ever held, is that, in which Christ ntly held it, viz. that there are some immen who are more likely to see their nd seek for mercy, than some self-rightwho though they are sinners, neither feel their need of mercy. And now Jesus Christ said of these same selfus persons who fancied that they were and needed not a physician-"The ans and the harlots go into the king-of God before you,"*—might not Mr. have charged him too with teaching, the more dissolute and abandoned a

lasmuch therefore as the charge be brought against Jesus Christ, as well we who have taken the liberty to derive entiments from him, we think it proper estew on it no further remarks; assured that if the former can be satisfacdefended, there will be no difficulty in

The only other instance of unfairness which hall notice, occurs on the 9th page. Speakg of the narrow sentiments which he conres some men to adopt, the preacher pro-

'It springs from the same contracted views that sometimes told that God has elected of his own ereign pleasure, and without any reference to morand that he has formed the rest of the human race for misery, a doctrine, which, if I could convince if the Bible taught, I would cast it from me for-

This statement, like many others, which author makes, would be sufficiently overering, if there was any foundation for it in The writer here, as elsewhere, labors to make a man of straw, and then displays nat courage and dexterity in demolishing it. he doctrine of election, as derived from Roans 8th chap. 29th verse, and onward, from me passages in the following chapter, from st chap, of Ephesians, and a multitude of passages in the New Testament, is bed by many; but it forms no part of the reopinion of the doctrine, so far as we we been able to ascertain it, that God elects without any reference to moral characif the writer means by that phrase, withfeeling any more approbation of virtue n vice; or, that " he has formed the rest of

numan race only for misery."

These are additions which are commonly ade to the doctrine by its enemies, and we can ure the reader that we find as much difficulnadmitting them as any one. But if Mr. vere to find the doctrine of election in the ages referred to, as it is generally held by believing it, we should hope that he ald not be tempted to commit so great an of violence upon the Bible, as "to cast it n him forever," and betake himself, as he esus he would, to the religion of nature his hopes and consolations: especially as would there also meet the doctrine of elecand in a form infinitely more perplexing istressing than any with which it is cloththe Bible. Consulting that obscure volhe would find it literally recorded, that Maker of the world has, of his soverign ure, and without reference to moral char-, elected some to honor, and some to disr, some to happiness, and some, apparentonly to pain and sorrow. He would read at the innocent suffer, while the guilty go punished; that the righteous in numberless tances, are plagued all the day long, and stened every morning, while the wicked rish as the green bay tree; and however actant he might be to retrace his steps, he sould find no explanation of so mysterious a et, till with David, he returned to that sanctary of revealed religion.

The manner in which the discourse ats the Scriptures, comes little short of irreace, and is calculated to lessen men's conence in it, as a safe and sufficient guide. See Matthew axi, 31.

V19-10

Affuding to the 60th Psalm, which forms a part | are here permitted to catch a view of the grand | not only have the direction of our public af- | sion for their permanent location. They give of the service of the Episcopal Church, or rather to that part of it which commences "Gilead is mine, " &c. * the preacher expresses his surprise that it should be thought proper to utter such passages as these "in a christian

congregation, in the nineteenth century," and "Does this mean any thing in a christian congregation? What can we be thinking of when we presume to address God in such language as this? It is indeed irrational; and not all the authority of the most remore prescription, nor of all the councils, or synods, or piesbyteries, or parliaments, that were ever congregates, can make it tolerable. We know the authority of aniquity with some men; but no plea of antiqui Innovations ought not to be made in long establisted customs, without strong and obvious reasons of prepriety and utility; but when the propriety and utility of an alteration are certain, make it, although you could to see the section through the darke..., and it the earliest ages. Is the world never to become wiser? Referring to prayer, he further says-

No duty can be more solemn, and ne situation more affecting; and, though we should gladly avail ourselves of the elevated devotional language of the scriptures, where it can be done with propriety, yet our first object in such services should be to speak al-ways and only the language of truth and soberness."

The first thought, which strikes the mind on reading these passages is, that Mr. Colman has a widely different opinion of the scriptures, from that which St Paul inculcated on Timothy, when he congratulated him that " from a child he had known the holy scriptures, which were able to make him wise unto salvation,"-and to inspire him with greater confidence in their authority and usefulness, added "ALL scripture is given by inspiration of God and is profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness. But it seems that "the world is to become wiser," and even now has attained to such a measure of wisdom, that to read many parts of the Bible, "in a christian congregation, 'in the nineteenth century"-and that too 'week after week," is "irrational" and an offence, which nothing "can make tolerable," -though the practice of doing it could be traced "through the darkest, and to the earliest ages," and it were proved by everso unquestion able authority that it was done by the sacred writers and by Jesus Christ himself! We question much whether even Mr. Belsham would not suspect that this was going a little to far. A great deal has been said by Unitarians, , the nearer he is to the kingdom of heaabout the necessity of a new translation of the Bible for common use, but this seems more

like demanding an expurgated copy of it. The humble christian who has but few means except what the Bible furnishes, of knowing with what feelings, or in what language it is becoming him to approach the mercy seat, and who moreover has been accustomed to think that the more closely he kept to the "elevated, devotional language," of those "who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost," and whose situation was in other respects analagous to his own, the more likely he would be to order his prayers aright-will be not a little shocked at the caution which is given him to beware, lest by following them too exactly, he should commit an impropriety, and neither speak the language of "truth or soberness."

(To be continued.)

passage, would lead the uninformed reader to suppose that it forms a part of the prayers of the Epise Church, whereas it is merely read the same as other portions of scripture which are selected for the instrucn and edification of the people in divine truth It is very possible that the learned and pious authors who selected it, saw in the passage, more that was capable of instructing and edifying "a christian congregation," than is apprehended by the author of the discourse; or at least that they supposed the public teachallusions to sacred antiquity, as to justify the opinion The common reader, by which they had formed of it. consulting an enlightened and judicious commentator, on the passage, will probably be of the same mind with

ESSAYS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. THE PRAYER OF FAITH_NO. II.

Let us consider one promise, in which we are all deeply interested-" If ye then being evil know how to give good gifts to your children, how much more shall your heavenly Father give the Holy Spirit to them that ask him. As this immediately succeeds the form of prayer instituted by our Lord for all his followers, no one, who believes this prayer is to be per-petually offered, can doubt the perpetuity of the promise. And for what purpose was the promise given, but to inspire us with the most confident expectation of success when we pray for the gift of the Holy Ghost? Have we not here a positive, unqualified assurance, that the Holy Spirit shall be given to those who ask therefor? Now shall I believe this? shall I believe it when I pray? Or, after the will of God is thus most explicitly made known, shall I plead for it only conditionally, and say, "if it be agreeable to the will of God to grant it?" What have I to do with an if, when God has inserted none in his promise? Shall I have the irreverence to make conditions for the Al-

mighty, when he has made none? And further, as though God would leave us no possible ground for this unbelief, we are assured of his great end, in the dispensations of "To the intent that now unto principilities and powers in heavenly places, might be known by the church, the manifold wisdom of God." This manifold wisdom, including the unsearchable riches of Christ, cannot be made known according to the " eternal purpose" of God, except there is a church on earth. To this end the church must prosper. But the prosperity of the church must be the of the influence that learning gives to men, effect of the influence of the Holy Spirit. We

foundation of the promise of giving the Holy Spirit, and to feel new and stronger confidence in it. Where the Holy Spirit is given in answer to prayer, God's great end in the gospel is accomplished; there is joy in heaven over every sinner that repenteth; because thereby the manifold wisdom of God is made known in heaven, to principalities and powers. "We have therefore," argues the Apostle, "great boldness and confidence by the faith of him," in Christ. "For this cause I bow my knees unto the Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, that he would grant you according to the riches of his grace, to be strengthered with might, by his Spirit, in the inner man." This passage shews us that the promise of the Holy Spirit in answer to prayer, is not disigned merely for those who ask. The ostle prayed that it might be granted to others, and not merely to himself—and prayed too with "great bold-ness and confidence." The foundation of this confidence was laid in heaven. He looked upward, and when he saw God's design, yea, s "eternal purpose," of making known his manifold wisdom" among the various ranks of angels, he felt that no opposition, or unfavorable circumstances on earth need cause his heart to depond. His confidence was great, that God would give his Holy Spirit .-The grand difference between the Apostle's prayers, and those of most Christians of the present day, seems to be this, -When he read ask and it shall begiven you," he felt that the Holy Spirit would be given if he prayed for it his heart was just as much affected by the declaration "it shall be given," as by the command " ask." But we feel, when we pray, that there is a total uncertainty whether we shall receive any thing of the Lord. We dare not live in the total neglect of a command requiring us to pray, and have not faith enough

o seize and appropriate a promise. Undoubtedly, when we pray for the Holy Spirit, or any blessing, we must pray from right motives, a desire to glorify God and advance the happiness of holy creatures. Indeed, will not take up time to mention the comnon requisites of acceptable prayer, -its sincerity-its importunity-depending solely on the merits of Christ and on soverign grace. It will be more to my purpose to state the bearing of the present subject on a Christian

Now let us suppose an example of a church. whose members were generally engaged in holy union, offering the prayer of faith for the influence of the Holy Spirit; what, I ask, might not be expected from God for the prosperity of his kingdom and the valvation of souls Who can believe that nothing would be done Who can doubt that a revval of religion would be the immediate consequence? If this would be the effect, then that church, wherever situated, not thus engaged, nust be responsible to God for the fact, that there is no revival among them; and every individual in the church must bear his part of the responsibility, according to his standing and influence. The church must be responsible, not only for the fact of there being no revival, but for all the consequences of such a state-all the dishonor done to God-all the repreach cast on his causeall the immortal souls, that for want of the influence of the Holy Spirit, sink unprepared into a miserable eternity. Do our churches feel this subject?

Is it not inconsistent with the known princi ples of human nature, that any pursuit should be long perserved in wittout a strong hope a confident expectation of success? not the want of the prayer of faith, one great reason why the spirit of prayer so often declines in our churches?

For the Recorder and Telegraph

PRAYER FOR THE COLLEGES. MESSRS. EDITORS,-An article on this subject appeared in a recent number of your paper; but as the Christian community seems not yet sufficiently awake to its importance, I cannot refrain from sending you a few desultory remarks. The last Thursday of February s near; and it is certainly desirable that the object proposed should awaken a deep interest in all who know the efficacy prayer, who have found in their closets a reconciled God, and who have a closer connexion with their Saviour than a mere profession of his name. This object is of sufficient moment to enlist the feelings of every Christian, and to be zealously entered into by all who acknowledge themselves the disciples of Jesus. Yet in this concert, important as it is, only a small part of the religious community have hitherto united. Why have they not all united? Let those, who have neglected it, ask their consciences; and f they do not meet with the reproach of unfaithfulness, it is to be feared that they will obtain excuses for the neglect of other duties, and perhaps soon be contented to live without praying even for themselves.

The extension of religion in our colleges, is so intimately connected with every object for which Christians pray, that it should seem impossible not to feel its importance. All, who pray that their children and friends may enoy religious privileges, must know that these annot be permanent without the continuance of an able and pious ministry. All who look beyond themselves, and see immortal souls around them as precious as their own, and who believe that gospel ordinances are the only means for bringing salvation to men, cannot but pray that the number of faithful and devoted pastors may be increased, and cannot but feel too, that this is an object which ought to be as dear to themselves as their own souls or the souls of their children. All, who think who know that those who go from our colleges

fairs, but also take the lead in all matters of the enemy some terrible thrusts; they compel fashion, and taste, and even principle, and are regarded as something like oracles in the social circle and at the domestic fireside, must pray that all this immense influence may be favorable to gospel truth and practice. All, who see the ranks of the pious ministers at home thinning by disease and death, and the faithful laborers abroad soon wearing out their lives in their Masters service, and who hear them proclaiming to their Christian brethren, until their latest breath, the wants and the miseries of the heathen, and the numerous fields of labor unoccupied among them, and begging that others may be sent to their assistance with all the earnestness that can be felt in view of myriads of immortal beings going downward to endless perdition, cannot refrain from praying, that the Spirit of the Lord would prepare Brainerds, and Martyns, to go forth in strength, and preach Christ crucified to the deuded Pagans. All who read the promises of God to the church, and believe that the time is coming when this dark and sinful world shall be filled with light and holiness, and believe too that this is to be brought forward by human instrumentality, cannot cease to pray that able and devoted missionaries may be raised up to go and preach the gospel to every creature. Certainly there can be no Christian, who does not wish and pray, that religious institutions may be continued, and the church blest with a pious and able ministry,-that all the influence of learning may be on the side of reigion,—that heralds of salvation may be sent to the ends of the earth, -and that the day of millennial glory may soon burst upon this benighted world. And surely nothing has so direct a tendency to the accomplishment of all these objects, as a revival of religion in our

Here is a means of doing good which all Christians possess. They cannot all contribute abundantly to the support of the gospe! either in our own or heathen countries; all cannot become missionaries; nor have all an extensive influence in the community. all can pray to a reconciled God, with whom an effectual fervent prayer availeth much This is a duty, a privilege, which no faithful Christian can neglect. For he who does neglect it, buries his talent in the earth, and mus fear the doom of the unprofitable servast.

Thy kingdom come, is the daily aspiration of every suppliant at the throne of grace. But is not this petition often presented with very little interest? To prevent this indifference and formality, we must keep distinctly in view the specific means which are to be used in the moral renovation of the world. A revival of religion in the colleges is one of these means, and has a most important bearing on the interests of the church. Let therefore every Christian keep this in view distinctly and prominently, and he will be constrained to offer more numerous and fervent prayers for the Spirit of the Lord to descend upon our public Seminaries,-that Christ may be known and his kingdom extended throughout the earth.

For this object it is important that there should be a united effort among Christians. For in this way, an interest and an earnestness will be exerted, which are not felt on ordinary occasions. The faint-hearted will be encouraged, and the desponding will begin to hope; and no one who has a spark of piety in his soul, will be remiss at such a season. Blessings bestowed in answer to prayer, and when all Christians are excited to pray unitediy and earnestly for this object, we may reasonably hope to see our colleges blest with revivals of

> For the Recorder & Telegra A REMEDY.

Messes Editors,-The Recorder of Dec. th, contained an article "from the Utica Christian Repository," attributing to a "great many, if not the most of our licentiates and unsettled ministers," a disposition to neglect our "destitute and poor congregations." Having within a few years visited eighteen different States in the Union, the writer deems himself in some degree qualified to suggest a remedy for the "serious evil" so feelingly described in the Christian Repository. It is a National Domestic Missionary Society; the great object of which shall be to aid destitute and feeble mgregations in supporting the Christian ministry.

The circumstances of a very large part of our beloved country, imperiously call for such an institution. Such a Society is needed to render the grand system of benevolent enterprise by which the present age is distinguished, complete, and in the highest degree efficient .-To the American Bible, Tract, Education Sunday School, Colonization, and Foreign Mission Societies, should be superadded, 'The American Domestic Missionary Society,' to aid feeble congregations in supporting the nstitutions of our holy religion. Our great National Societies deserve, without exception, a far more liberal and extensive patronage than they have ever received. But augment their resources ever so much, extend their operations ever so far, they cannot meet the exigences of our feeble congregations, stretching from Maine to Missouri, and from the great Lakes to the Atlantic. The Domestic Missionary Societies of Maine, of Massachusetts, of Connecticut, of New-York, of Pitts-burgh, of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, of Richmond, North Caroina, and Charleston, S. C. have done much for the spiritual benefit of the destitute within their respective bounds. But they have not, they cannot, meet the necessities of our feeble churches: because their object, with one or two exceptions, is to send forth labourers into the whitening fields, and not to make provi-

him to retreat; but they do not retain the pos-session of his strong holds, for they are unable to maintain a " warfare at their own charges."

Here it may be remarked, that the Missionary Society of Connecticut holds a pre-eminent rank among kindred institutions on this side of the Atlantic. For more than thirty years, this Society, with a liberality highly honorable to the Christian character of the State, and worthy of the imitation of those who live within the "sound of the church-going bell," & who are permitted to "sit under the constant droppings of the sanctuary;" has sent the heralds of the Cross into our widely extended and extending new settlements, till they have passed the Ohio and the Mississippi; and sounded the trumpet of the gospel in the distant regions of Missouri and Louisiana. But the United Domestic Missionary Society of New-York, has been formed on the plan I am recommending. And if its operations could be made as extensive and efficient as those of the American Bible Society, it would supply the place of a National Institution. Could this Society command an annual income of \$100,000, I believe it could all be expended to excellent advantage on the feeble congregations, and destitute portions of our vast republic. Such an expenditure would give a new and delightful aspect to the moral and religious character of our country,-it might be the means of communicating the blessings of salvation to millions of our fellow

To one who has not been accustomed to contemplate this subject in its wide extent, and to sympathize with our afflicted feeble churches, and destitute regions, this calculation may seem like making "God's work a sinecure." But nothing can be more distant from the views of the writer. All that he contends for is, simply that the man of God may be free from pecuniary embarrassments and secular employments, and devote his whole time and talents to the great work of preaching the everlasting Gospel.

It is not enough that our licentiates and unsettled ministers, however ample their qualifitions and devoted their piety, undertake the charge of our feeble congregations. In many instances, they will soon be obliged, either to relinquish their charges, or greatly enfeeble their own efforts in the cause of Christ, by engaging in some employment foreign to the sacred office, in order to preserve themselves from abject poverty. Were it necessary, the writer could name several interesting fields of labor in the South and West, which have within a year or two been relinquished by excelent men, for want of a competent support. Others he could name, who, though they still continue with their people, are in such necessitous circumstances, as must deeply affect every feeling heart; and especially that is friendly to an enlightened and able mi-nistry. One minister he has seen, who had two congregations, 40 miles from each other, but who was obliged to teach a school for his support. He knows another Presbyterian minister, who has been a preacher 15 or 20 years, but who does not possess one System of Theology, or one Commentary on the Holy

Formerly, young men entering the ministry could easily procure farms, from the cultiva-tion of which they received most of the necessaries of life. It is not so now. The price of land has advanced with the rapid growth of the country. Besides, ministers could a few years ago obtain profitable schools or academies. But, in consequence of the multiplication of literary men in almost every part of the Union, such situations are filled. Ministers are, moreover, needed in many places where literary institutions cannot be established with my prospect of success.

Scriptures.

What then, I ask, is to become of our feeble churches and destitute cougregations? The Domestic Missionary Society of Massachusetts seems to be extending a liberal hand to the feeble churches within the bounds of your state. Connecticut and New-York are building up their waste places. I rejoice it is so. give God thanks for such pious zeal and Christian liberality. But I repeat the inquiry .- who is to repair the desolations in Maine. New Hampshire and Vermont? And especially, who is to transform the moral wilderness in Indiana, in Illinois, in Tennessee, in Alabama, in Georgia, in the Carolinas, and Virginia, into the garden of the Lord? A lite army of skilful workmen will be needed .-Who will afford them food and raiment and habitation, whilst they engage in this great work-this sacred but arduous enterprise

A Pastor of two feeble churches on the borders of an immense moral wilderness.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. DESTITUTE PLACES.

Messes. Editors,—I was much gratified by the perusal of the short letter of Rev. Mr. Reed, in your paper of week before last. Perhaps some experimental acquaintance with scenes like those he describes, on ground rarely trodden by the Christian minister, may have excited in my mind a degree of interest in his communication which cannot be felt by every reader. Yet I think all who know how to appreciate the privileges of the gospel, will enter in some measure into the lively feelings of "those few sheep in the wilderness," who after long wandering on the mountains without a shepherd, at length recognized the voice of heaven from the lips of a missionary. be pleasant to bestow alms on the destitute. and witness their artless expressions of gratitude-if it be pleasant to see the sufferer relieved by our instrumentality, and to hear him declare in broken accents his sense of obligation-how much more pleasant to carry the bread of life" to those famishing for want of it, and to hear from them the songs of praise to Him who has given them deliverance rom eternal death. There is a luxury of holy delight found by the minister of God, when encompassed in the wilderness by hundreds who wait with eager expectation to hear his message, that no man can understand who has confined his labors to the populous and thoroughly instructed parts of our country. It is then, if ever, that a minister feels deeply the responsibilities of his station; it is then, he perceives the importance of every word and gesture; it is then, that the value of souls most entirely precludes from his mind every consideration of personal interest; -and it is then, that he most fully magnifies his office. Every eye is fixed. Every ear is open. Every mind is impressed with solemn awe. He speaks for God. Every word tells on some conscienceor carries light to some soul that has long wandered in darkness. A revival in fact, more or less powerful, attends his labors at every step; and from month to month, from year to year, he may enjoy the pleasure of hearing the inquiry from awakened sinners, " what must I

In view of such facts, Messrs. Editors, I cannot but admire that we continue to hear complaints from one quarter and another, that there are more ministers already qualified for the high office of leading men to Christ, than can find employment. For one, I do not believe that the least foundation exists for such complaints. If candidates for the ministry fix their terms so high that a society willing to receive them cannot meet those terms-or, if they overrate their talents, and resolve to settle only where they can command an extensive influence, and enjoy literary advantages-or, if they are so firmly attached to the "hills & dales" of New England, that even the "love of souls" cannot divest the remote parts of the country of their terrors, and allure them from the scenes of their childhood and youth-why should their complaints be heeded? Are thousands and millions of souls to be left in ignorance, to be unsupplied with the preaching of the gospel, till these "complainers," shall find just such parishes in New England as may suit their fancy?

In every learned profession, there are some individuals who cannot, or will not, be popular. I inquire not now into the reasons. But, that some men who enter the ministry, even with superior literary qualifications, should be neglected, is not surprising to one who has observed the progress of human affairs; -infelicities of natural temperament, ignorance of human nature, want of fervent piety, self conceit, and a thousand minor foibles that strike every eye unpleasantly but their own, sufficiently account for the fact, that among a thousand ministers, there are a few individuals who cannot obtain a settlement that pleases them, within the limits of their own New England.

It is not only true, that a great increase of well qualified religious instructors is required, an order to supply one minister to every thousand souls in our country, but to supply the actual demand of ministers by churches that are able and willing to support them. But the ministers demanded are men who have self-denial, men of faith and prayer, men whose ruling passion is, the love of souls. Scores of ministers of this description, could they be found, might be settled in New England itself within a single year. I am not sure that in the great zeal for literary qualifications, we are not too much overlooking what, after all, is & ever must be the cardinal qualification of a successful minister of Christ-the spirit of humble self-denying piety. Without this, learning is more a curse than a blessing. It nourishes pride, vanity, luxuriousness and obstinacy-no very pleasant traits in the character of the avowed defender of the doctrines of the cross.

However this may be, it is to be fervently hoped, that the Christian public will never relax their exertions to multiply faithful ministers, while vast territories within the limits of our country, rapidly filling up, remain destitute of the means of grace and stretch their hands to heaven and to us for help; and at the same time, our missionary Societies ought to receive a new impulse from the enlarged iberality of our churches, that heralds of vation may be enabled to go forth, and reap those fields that are already white to the har-

RELIGIOUS.

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY. From a gentleman on the Penobscot River, Mc. dated Nov. 1824.

As a fine breeze was wafting us pleasantly over the Bay between Castine and Belfast yesterday, the thought occurred to me, that if some, of my acq ance, who I knew were ardent friends of the Ameri Tract Society, only understood the deplorable state of vast multitudes scattered over the islands in this Bay, and along the coast in this vicinity, would wish to devise some plan to have Tracts sent here for gratuitous distribution. There are, as I was told, about 300 islands in & about the mouth of the Penobscot river; some of considerable magnitude, and others containing only a few families. Many of these slanders are almost entirely destitute of the ordinary means of grace; and not a few are so completely shu om religious privileges, by their local situation, that they have peculiar claims on the charity of the Vast numbers are engaged fisheries and coasting, and thus effectually cut off from most of the common blessings of the Gospel. They are an important portion of our fellow citizens; and a more generous-hearted class of men you cannot find in the country. The question is, shall they remain in their present degraded state? To many of them, to be sure, the Gospel cannot be preached; but to most, or all, Tracts might find easy access; and they would be received with gratitude, and in many instances be eagerly read. Could the Society furnish a supply of Tracts, the grand object would be accomplished at ace: for there would be no difficulty in the distribu There are pious individuals here, who would gladly undertake the benevolent work. A gentleman in Castine remarked the other day, that he had rather acrifice the whole of his property, than that the Americen Tract Society should go down. This gentleman, ugh engaged in extensive mercantile concerns, would rejoice in an opportunity of conveying these simessengers of mercy to the poor and ignorant on small islands around here. He is favorably situated too, for distributing them among fishermen; of men in whom he takes a particular interest, and among whom he intends sending a missionary the ensuing season. There is likewise a Rev. gentleman

on Deer fele, whose heart is warm in the cause of

with some surprise, "where are they? sind in support

Tracts, and who would take a high degree of satisfaction is drouping them into the numerous families on the neighbouring islands, to which he has easy access. Many of these families rarely hear a sermon;—and there can scarce be a higher source of gratification to a benevolent mind, with all the sympathies of our common nature, than to be instrumental of furnishing so valuable a class of our countrymen with those mean which God has eminently blessed, to illumine the darkened understanding, and direct the trembling siner to the Scriptures of truth and the Saviour of ruin-

The Committee, in answer to this call, have granted 15,000 pages of Tracts, to be distributed by the gen-

TRACT CORRESPONDENCE.

From the Am. Tract Mag. for February. SIGNAL DIVINE BLESSING ON THE EF-FORTS OF THE LADY IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK, WHO LOANED TRACTS TO CHILDREN. (See American Tract Mag-azine for December, 1824. p. 93.)

I must write a word, (says this Lady,) to interes ur feelings, and engage your prayers, for the large group of little Tract readers in our neighbourhood. Since I last wrote, as many as seven or eight, we hope have begun to sing, 'Hosanna to the Son of David; and nearly thirty present themselves at the anxious meetings which have lately been established, and appear to be deeply concerned for the salvation of their souls. I do not say that Tracts have been the means of effecting this change; but I believe they have had a very important agency in it. It is indeed a new state of things, to have a flock of children calling at our house almost every day, first to read Tracts, and now, when many of them have read all I had obtained, to inquire what they must do to be saved—and in almost every instance unwilling to leave without prayer! Of this group, some express a hope of pardon, while others sob and weep, and say they have done nothing but sin against God all their life. The youngest who has obtained a hope, (a little girl but nine years old,) says she can't live any longer without a Saviour-she wonders any body can help loving him. Another little girl of eleven, says she feels that she shall love Jesus Christ always. Now will not this encourage you to go on in the great work in which you are engaged, and draw forth wrestling prayer for these dear children? braw forth wrestling prayer for these dear children?
Oh, that the blessed Saviour would gather them all in bis arms. Is it too much to ask? Are we straitened in God? He is infinite! Why not then pray that all these precious ones may be converted. "Open the mouth wide," saith Jelovah, "and I will fill it." The enclosed one dollar is from a neighbour in very "Open thy

noderate circumstances, whose children have read all the Tracts I have had in circulation. A son of this neighbour, about fourteen years old, lately took his seat t the anxious meeting. Our minister said Have you found out that you are a sinner! Our minister said to him sir,' he replied, with great seriousness. "When did ou first begin to feel this?" 'About two weeks ago,' answered, 'while I was reading the "SWEARER's

TRACTS IN THE REVIVAL AT KIRBY, VT. From a neighbouring Clerguman.

During the summer past, there has been an inter-ting Revival of Religion in Kirby. A considerae number have made a public profession of religion and as many persons as there are families, give a pleas-ing evidence, that they have been born of God.

In the progress of the Revival, a blessing has evi-lently attended the reading of Tracts. A Society had ocen formed Auxiliary to the American Tract Society and the Tracts were obtained and distributed about the time of the commencement of the work. These were blessed to the awakening of several individuals, and afforded profitable reading to the inquiring. One young man, in particular, was awakened by reading the Succerer's Prayer." On reading it he immediate, resolved to abandon the practice of profane swearing, to which he had been addicted; convictions setzed his mind, which his strongest efforts were insuffiient to dissipate; and he at length ventured to hope in Christ, though with trembling. The Tracts were much circulated, and read with deep interest. It was stated the writer, that, in some instances, young men no coner returned from the field, than they were engaged a reading Tracts; and that they frequently carried hem into the field, that they might occasionally catch leisure moment and read them. On a Salbath a con any of young people, returning from meeting, called a bouse, on the way, as the distance was co le, and on entering the room to which they were con ucted, they took each one the Scriptures, or a Tract. and read in silence. The good lady who me the circumstance to me, observed, that as she opened the door, she could not but gaze with delight upon the solemn scene, and admire the contrast between their appearance then, and that levity and thoughtlessness which they exhibited a few weeks before. If the friends of Tracts were to witness such a scene, they would be thankful for the privilege of aiding in their circulation through the world.

THE TRACT AND THE YOUNG PHYSICIAN. "A pious young Physician, whose father I knew and of whose excellent character I had often heard, cal-led on me one day, and after friendly salutations and expressions of christian affection, said, 'Do you know, Tract, many years ago?' I told him I had no knowledge of ever presenting him one; but recollecting that his father formerly kept a Turnpike Gate, and that often, when I stopped to pay my toll, I used to give Tracts to the children who were playing about the door, t occurred to me as possible, that on some of those oc casions, he had been among them. 'When I was boy,' said he, 'you gave me a Tract, as you were riding by my father's house, and the first words that

caught my eye, were, "Stop, poor Sinner, stop, and think"-I was much affected with the whole hymn beginni with these words, and committed it to memory.-Five cars ago, while a member of Brown University, in a me of unusual attention to religion, I was present at a meeting for grayer and other devotional ex when the cheir commenced singing the Hymn,

" Stop, poor Sinner, stop, and think"-My early impressions were all instantly revived, I saw that I was ruined by sin; that an eternity of wo pefore me; -and I found no peace, till I looked to the Saviour crucified for me; and, as I hope by true repentance and faith in his blood, gave myself to him, to be his forever,' This dea ous, praying Physician." This dear youth is now an active, pi-

From the London Missionary Chronicle. PENNY-A-WEEK SUBSCRIPTIONS.

A person called at the Mission House some time ago, saying that he had been deeply impressed with the Treasurer's address on the subject of penny-a-week Subscriptions at the anniversary, 1823: "As for myself," the gentleman observed, "I have been a subscriber to the Missionary Society for many years, but I have four children, not one of which, I believe subscribes! I wish to enter each of their na believe subscribes! I wish to enter each of their names, at the rate of a penny per week from the day of their birth to the year 1824—the age of one is 22, the next 25, the other 27, and the oldest 31. He paid the amount, which was 22l. 15s., and left no name but the

A Lady in the country, the mother of several chiliren, has entered them all as subscribers of one penny per week from the day of their birth, and she applieregularly for the Missionary Sketches, as the children become respectively entitled to them, and which are reserved for them and imparted to them as they arrive at years of judgment and discretion. If every Christian arent would adopt this plan, what considerable fundould be placed at the disposal of the Committees and Directors of Missionary Societies.

It has been calculated, that, if every house in Great Britain raised only one penny per week, the product would be 450,000%, per annum

SPECIAL GIFTS.

The following instance of zeal and liberality will not fail to gratify the friends of missions, and may ex-

cite some to "go and do likewise."

From a Shopkeeper in London. The importance and blessing of Christian Mission have long affected out minds, and their eminent and increasing success, which has appeared from the intelligence communicated through your Chronicle and other similar publications, led us to ponder how we might reise money in addition to our annual subscription for the furtherance of this glorious cause. Among other thoughts it was suggested, that at the close of each day all the odd halfpence, under or above sixpence that might remain after the casual expenses of house-keep-ing, should be put into a box and presented annually to the Society. This plan we immediately adopted, and have found it a very easy way of raising the subscrip tion, and would most cordially recommend it to othe Christians whose hearts are equally warm, but who would find it inconvenient to advance an annual but by means so imperceptible. The box contained 31. 10s. 5d. [London Mis. Chron.

PRACTICAL PIETY,

EXHIBITED IN A SABBATH SCHOLAR.

A Sabbath School boy, of good understanding and excellent memory, being fond of reading, was favoured with the privilege of many good books from a pi-One day on visiting him the following interesting conversation essued:—"Well, Robert, what are you reading now?" "I love my Bible yet, but I am reading now, 'A Gimpse of Glory,' and I like often to read 'The Saints' Everlasting Rest.' " do you think, Robert, the you love Jesus?" "How can I help but love him for does he not keep me out of Hell! and I am sinning against him every minute."
"But, do you see any thing else in him that is lovely and desirable?" "Yes, I love to go to meeting to hear about Jesus; and, when the minister is telling a-bout him, I love him so, that I think I want to go and with him." "Have you always thus loved the sed Saviour," "O, no, indeed; Iwas a very wickbe with him." ed child, and I used to swear very bad; but one day, when I was swearing so at a little boy, a man that heard me, said, 'Don't swear so, little boy, or you will never be a good man if you weear so! not think much about it then, but after awhile, I began to think it would be dreadful, sever to be a good nan; and when my mother died, bur years ago, old me I must leave offall my badways, and be boy, or I should not meet her in neaven. And now. some time past, I have beenthinking it would be adful to be separated from fod and my mother forever!" At another time, talking of reading, he said, "I have heard good peope say, that it was not good to read novels, but I never knew how bad it was till lately. I had been reading a Scotch book, and when I went to pray afterwards, some of the words I had read came first into my mind, and I could not get them out, and they plagued me a great many days. when I go to pray now, I leve to read that chapter where Christ says. "Him that cometh to me I will in no wise cast out," and then that comes first to my Am. Sun. Sch. Mag

MIXENDEN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The plan for "gathering in stragglers" proposed by the Rev. J. White on Whit Morday was adopted the same evening, viz. a committee was formed from the teachers, consisting of eight teembers, who should go out on Sabbath-day by two and two, search for chil-dren that were left to follow the dictates of their own lepraved natures -- a disgrace to parents, and to a relirious neighbourhood. This is literally going out into vars and hedges, compelling them to come in; for several by this means have been rescued from their dangerous labits. Were this plan generally adopted, we feel persusded that many young revilers of the prophes of the Lord, would be grought beneath the fostering wing of our Sunday Schools, and be nurtured for beaven. Halifax S. S. Union.

YOUNG INDIAN PREACHERS.

Mr. ----- speaking of the zeal which some of the roung Indians manifested for the conversion of souls; mentioned this fact about _____, one of the young Indians sent to the Foreigi Mission School, when we were travelling through where we were hospitably entertained by Mrs. Soon after an introduction, and we had seated ourselves, &c. -young Indian, was missing, and we searched for him some time, and at last found him in another and a retired part of the house, where he had discovered an ged woman, totally blind and ignorant of God; read-ag and explaining to her the 3d chapter of John about new birth: and pressing it upon her attention with Subsequently while we remained there, he would embrace every expertunity to instruct her, and recher to conider her sate.

And at whatever place we stopped or tarried, he would on disappear; and afterwards we would find him in or at the stable, talking with the servants or ostlers, about God and their souls .- Ch. Gaz.

REVIVALS IN N. YORK STATE.

Not many weeks since, we alluded to the general aspect of the churches is this extensive district of country as presenting an almost unvaried scene of spiritual barrenness and sterility. There were then a few cheering exceptions to this general remark; and these have since been increasing. We have recently alluded to several existing revivals; and almost every return of mail now brings with it some favourable tokens or ep-pearances. Among the revivals that have lately comnenced are those at Midllesex, Genesee and Buffalo not hitherto reported, and a few others which are still too recent to be publicly mentioned. With the facts that have come to our knowledge, it would not be di cult to make out a long and interesting article. who can tell what may be the result of the present ap arances? Who can say that they may not soon pass way as the morning cloud? Enough it is presumed has been detailed to call forth a spirit of agonizing supplication, in behalf of this western Zion; and it may be that there is yet great mercy in store for her. Utica Western Recorder

REVIVAL IN NEW MILFORD, CT. Extract of a Letter to the Editor of the Christian

Secretary.

The revival in N. Milford, of which I gave you a port account a few weeks since, has continued to spread nearly every direction, from that time to the present, and the prospect of its increase is still encouraging, especially at the north part of the town, where the Lord has, and is still doing wonders. There are but few meetings at which there are not some newly convicted, or pefully converted, or both. The number who dgement of charity have passed from death to life, as near as I am able to learn, since its first commence-ment, is 100; the number of convicted souls I cannot state with certainty.

The swearing man has been made to pray. Thos no have counted the Sabbath a weariness have, on the first day of the week, come to the house of worship, and heard for their lives. Card players have virtually scat-tered their cards to the four winds, and resorted to the ord of God, and consumed the midnight oil in perg its sacred contents. The foundation of the moralist nd boasting Pharisee, has been swept away by the force of truth, while they have embraced the humbling religin of the lowly Jesus. The aged, middle aged, youth nd children, but more especially the youth have learn-d of Jesus who is meek and lowly in heart, and have nd rest to their souls.

Means .- The gospel, when it has been preached with ower, clearness, plainness, simplicity, and Godly sin-erity, never fails of success. Meetings of inquiry there individual appeals are made to the conscience, has e effect that Nathan's message had on David's heart. Visiting from house to house, warning every man use, warning every man ight and day with tears, is abundantly blessed. SILAS AMBLER.

Best precept of the Koran.—Shew mercy; good to all; and dispute not with the ignorant.

Yours, &c.

RECORDER & TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 12, 1825.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

The most interesting intelligence we find in the Missionary Herald for February, is contained in the Journal of Messrs. Richards and Stewart. It will be recollected they are stationed at Lahinah, in the Island of Mowee, where they arrived May 31st, 1823. The view of this place from the sea is magnificent. The wild mountains, towering to the height of four or five thousand feet, contrasted with the luxuriant landscape at their base, green with groves of cocoa-nut, banana, and ko trees, give it the appearance of a delightful retreat. But the illusion vanishes on landing, and the charm abates. It then appears, that with all the richness and beauty which nature has thrown over the scene it yet too strongly resembles the neglected ground, of a decayed plantation. It scarcely ever rains; and the lands are watered by artificial rivulets. The houses of the natives are not more than 8 or 10 feet long, 6 or 8 broad, and from 4 to 6 high, with a door which can be entered only by creeping, and no other aperture for the admission of light and air. The number of inhabitants in the district of Lahinah is estimated to be alout 2,500. That the population is no greater will not appear surprising, when it is remembered that the calti vated district is but three miles in length, by half or three quarters of a mile in breadth. The other parts of the island are represented as barren and desolate: and such, we are told, is the general aspect of all the Sand-wich Islands. "Instead of being the sunny and Elysian fields, which the imagination of many makes them, they are in fact only vast heaps of rocks in the midst of this mighty ocean, with here and there, at long intervals, a rich and luxuriant valley or plain thronged with inhabitants."

As soon as the missionaries had landed, they were met by Krimokoo, the king's prime minister, who expressed his regret that no suitable houses were then in readiness for their reception; but assured them that buildings should be erected immediately. Accordingly, at the suggestion of Krimokoo, the missionaries ook up a temporary residence with Mr. Butler, an American resident at that place, by whom they were treated with much kindness and cordiality.

On Sabbath morning, the day after their arrival, Keopulani, mother of the young king, sent them word that the chiefs had assembled for worship on the sea shore, and desired their presence. When they reached the spot, they found no temple but the open vault of heaven; yet, with feelings not easily described, they knelt down, surrounded by about 350 natives, and poured forth their fervent supplications. It was the beginning of their labor of love, and they knew not what was to befal them there. After prayer, portion of Scripture was read by a Tahitian Christian who was attached to the retinue of the queen, as instructor and chaplain. Other exercises succeeded, such as the occasion rendered appropriate. The chiefs requested that the same services might be repeated in in the afternoon; and the queen at the same time desired the missionaries to attend morning and evening prayers regularly with herself and daughter. The next day they commenced the instruction of the chiefs.

Under such circumstances, it is not strange that their hearts were encouraged. It is not strange that they should ask, " Who will assert that instruction to these is thrown away, when morning, noon and night, they may be found in groups of 20 or 30 persons, spelling, and reading, and writing?" Many of them, after a very short and imperfect tuition, were able to compose neat and intelligent letters to each other; and exhibited other undeniable proofs of intelligence and skill.

In a religious point of view, also, the prospect was encouraging. The natives eagerly sought the instructions and prayers of the missionaries; the approach of the Sabbath was welcomed with gladness; its external duties were performed by those under the more immediate influence of the truth, with scrupulous ex-

In the month of June, houses were erected for the missionaries, by order of the queen, each 23 feet long and 15 wide. On the 23d of the same month, a tem ple of worship was commenced, and the natives engaged in its erection with great cheerfulness and ani-

The receipts into the Treasury of the Board from Dec. 21st to Jan. 20th inclusive, amounted, exclusive of legacies, &c. to \$3,836.

MONTHLY CONCERT.

At the Monthly Concert on full account was given of the origin, progress, and fruits, of the revival in Ceylon .- The 11th of December, 1823, was set apart by all the American missionaries on the Island, as a day of fasting and prayer for the influences of the Holy Spirit. About a month after, a degree of seriousness was discovered in the minds of some of the boys in the school at Tillipally. This seriousness increased, and extended to others. Frequent meetings were held. At length nearly all the scholars (40 in number) together with two or three native teachers and some of the domestics, became anxious for their eternal interests.

Not very long after this interesting season commenced at Tillipally, similar appearances were manifested. at Oodooville, and successively at all the other stations. The work seems to have been powerful & heart searching. On the 30th March, 1824, the scholars at the different stations were assembled at Manepy, 170 in number; 92 of whom were found to cherish a hope. The Missionaries themselves entertain a hope for as many as 80; although fully aware that in some instances, & perhaps many, they may hereafter find their expecta-

are very young. At the Dedication of an Old Dutch Church, built about 100 years ago, and now repaired for the use of the missionaries, nearly 700 individuals were present. Before they separated, Dr. Scudder asked, Who is wiling to renounce his idols, and embrace the religion of Jesus? As many as 200 rose up in token of assent.

tions disappointed; especially as some of the converts

Many of them, however, belonged to the schools. The revival has extended in a measure to the inhabitants of Jaffna, and has excited much speculation throughout the Island. In some of the stations, particularly Panditeripoo, the work was still prosperous at the latest dates.

The peculiar blessings which have been thus vouchsafed to this mission, call for corresponding emotions of gratitude. If the faith of any has faultered, let it now revive; and le them learn that in all their efforts to bless mankind, they shall reap in due time if they faint not.

THE BIBLE.

A communication in the Western Recorder states, that in the town of Champion, N. Y. a Bible Association has been formed, to supply the destitute in that

town with the Sacred Scriptures. The Man examination, found that out of 345 families, destitute of a whole copy of the Bible; and of 1428 readers, 833 were without a Bible. ily had been destitute 16 years, another 8, and ber four, five and six years. From some ci ces it would appear, that, in this respect, Cha a pretty fair specimen of other towns in the vice

PEACE SOCIETIES.

From the Ninth Annual Report of the M setts Peace Society, just published, it appears number of Tracts distributed by the Society year, is 8630. These distributions have en each of the United States; to the British don this continent and in India; to France and Gre ain. The whole number of Tracts sold and the since the organization of the Society, ame 118,865, exclusive of several Addresses and 8c published by Auxiliary Societies and individu Distinct from the above is the success of an ag by the name of Matthew Simpson, who has rumental of circulating nearly 2,800 copies ume composed of the Solemn Review of the of War and 7 numbers of the Friend of Peace, Peace Society of London has distributed dur past year 21,750 Tracts; and since its com (eight or nine years since) 304,250. Recei money during the last year, \$2,557.

WESTERN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The amount of donations received by this Soci during the year 1824, including various articles mestic economy at cash prices, was \$2,160. The ciety's debts amount to \$1,675. Number ofbene ries at the present time, 23 .- It should be remain explanation of the item for debts, that the Societ real estate in its possession to a considerable designed for the accommodation and support of ciaries connected with Hamilton College.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATION SOCIETY The Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's B ation Society of Boston and vicinity was hold Park Street Church on Sunday evening last. Ser by the Rev. Leonard Bacon, from Nehem. 2:12 general object of the Preacher was, to illustrate fluence of a well instructed ministry on nationalh ness and character. The Discourse was ver well ceived by a large and attentive audience; and, at r equest of the Society, will ere long be given to the

A SUNDAY SCHOOL MISSIONARY

public. Collection \$79.

Last Sabbath, at one of the Sabbath Schools, in city, where it has been usual to loan the children gious Tracts, a boy of 12 years, who had been the "Warning to Sabbath Breakers," religi the Superintendant; at the same time reque he might have the loan of it again, together other Tracts of the same kind .- " For," said know three very wicked boys, who spend a Sabbaths in play; and I think this Tract will do good." It is needless to say, his request was re complied with; and before this time, no doubt, he made use of these little messengers, to reform he cious companions. May his efforts be successful

OLD HUNDRED COLLECTION.

The Editor of the Western Recorder, to whose m cal taste in relation to what he has himself see known we accord a due degree of deference. feel somewhat inveterate against this book ly since he has read a pretended review of Evening Gazette. He now discovers that the had not been told" him.

We wish every book to stand on its own mens the Old Hundred Collection cannot do this, then fall. But ean it have escaped the Editor's disc that the said review was written by one ma deeply interested in the Handel and Hayda Co. than in the prosperity of sacred music in general! Evening Gazette, we venture to say, was not the paper in this city to which that article was offered publication: and that it is a very unjust represent in many respects, those who are best acquainted the work can testify.

We have no thought, however, of undertaking ounteract at all the influence of that review. In we had not supposed it carried any influence with till we found the worthy Editor of the Western I corder was taken in the net. But just to look at point, The reviewer, states that " about one third the 109 [111] tunes it contains " have been see from the Handel and Haydn Society Collect Hence it is obvious, either that the Handel and Ha Collection must contain a great many ver or else that the reviewer's loud complain Old Hundred Collection admit of some qualific "About one third" of the tunes must be at least

We are no theorists: and therefore should no haps be able to demonstrate beforehand, either t Old Hundred Collection was, or was not, ca edifying an audience. But one thing we know. same vile intruder is used with great acceptance least two congregations in this city; one of which heretofore been at the summit of musical excel among us. This same vile intruder has, by its good or bad, afforded sweet entertainment to the of ears, and administered consolution to though hearts. And now let it be said, if any one w that all these people are destitute of musical taste they cannot distinguish good music from bad! B Yet if they are themselves satisfied with the they hear; if to them it subserves the highest delightful purposes of devotion; if they love again and again to the solemn place where if they prefer it to any other; which of the how many voices are lifted up against it! N They will still continue, in spite of other met ions, to love the deep tones of Old Hundred an dee, and other tunes of the same noble charact ever they may have originated, and whoever may

To CORRESPONDENTS.

" IOTA" is omitted, only because near round has been occupied by two correspo fore him .- " A Plain Christian" would have serted, but that another communication of subject, and of a character which seemed what preferable, was received for insertion same time.-W. and one or two other poetical do not come quite up to our standard for this year varo" in our next. "Gamma" soon.

We regret that other papers, having a print render it necessary to defer the "Worcester Price De say" till next week.

The Report of the Graham Society of Boston an Obituary notice, came too late for inseweek .- " L. J." is received.

(C) We have received our files of Magazin for December; but the pressure of other tal obliged us to make little use of them the pressi

LONGE RS. EDITO of Deace ou a list of

> Joseph B James Co Samuel John Seat Nahum B Joshua L Ephraim I Amos El John Sea

MERICAL Receipts into Josiah H. Vo Benj. Tallma folk Auxiliary Mary Go pair mittens. Education So. m's society, A and from Mon nd in Fitzwillia Education b Education 8 ciate Circle hire Aux. Ed

Aux. Educat dover mal offering nn, Jr. Orfo ro' county, ducation and M n H. Church Reading & clothing, val n Pratt, Shre , by Deacon Aux. Educati Aux. Educati ert in Top ts, Moffit's

> Missionary ed by Dea. Ta Battelle, Norfo Robert Page, I

R. Page Brac

Eben. M. P. M w ladies in Plyn Jona. Nash, fr in his parish, M Jona. Nash. N. Hewett, fro a Society, Fa Pitt Clarke, No. Christian Ass P. CLEVELAND

Acknowled JAMES HOWE edges the receir constitute l ciety. the 27th ult. the over the 3d C

located in Stant Roxbury Massa HOWARD BEN Anniversary N the Old South o was well filled. Mr. Ware's Dis

vell deserves the

in its general fer

ou likewise. Co val in Salem .admitted into M ng the whole num on since the re five have been and others are t season. Into

have been admitte OLITICAL

LATE FROM P more, Feb. 2. of much interest d the United Sta er has been rec d Chagres, dated d, that accounts e a few days h Spanish line of d and placed under w landed to stren squadron had for the Patriot naval and held the po

contemplated orts. Gen. Bo who were flying in Hull, in the frig ad refused to give something unplicated to give something unplicated to give issue, of course, to two American are the brig Nancourse, and the state of th etext or suspic and the ship Gen-aned for various

a papers to the at Charleston, ivis informs, tha ore he sailed, a considerable Spain, destined iso at Havani pa of war, and se about to depart ormation of reces

5 families, 69 we Bible; and that ou a Bible. One fam ther 8, and a num m some circums espect, Champion as in the vicinity

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

Editors,-I am gratified in seeing ano-

Deacons and their ages, in one of our most

list of those who have officiated in the egational Church in Amherst, N. H.; ob-

is believed they will exceed rather than

the ages put down. Those in italicks are, it is

still living, but only one of them is in office.

72-amount of ages 721. Two

MERICAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

ipts into the Treasury for January.

axiliary Education So., received of lary Gould, of Sharon, for Amherst

.2 comforters, 14 pair footings, &

o, in the Rev. John M. Put-Ashby, Ms. 11 1-4 lbs. yarn,

william, N. H. and collected in

on box, by Rev. J. Sabin on So. of Young Men in Boston

58 00

40 00

40

\$ \$2488 43

annual payment of the Newburyport e Circle of Industry

ux. Education Society f socks, sold by Mrs. E. Adams, of

' county, N. H. Bible & Charitable So. Jr. Orford, N. H. avails Miss. Field

ounty N. H from the Wilton Fem.

ion and Missionary Society Nottingham West, N. H. by Rev.

Reading & Charitable So. Templeton,

Shrewsbury, part av. Miss. Field

y to aid Domestic Missions, Danvers 5

ation Society, from the Month-

ert, Warwick, Mass. of Dea. Eb-

Taylor, Lemster, N. H.

in Plymouth, avails of industry

ett, from the Young Ladies Edu-

larke, Norton, Mass, from the Fe-

Acknowledgement of Donations.

ated in Stanton-st

AMES Howe, of Pepperell, gratefully ac-

stitute him a life member of the American

27th ult. the Rev. John Dick was orderned

xbury Massachusetts, on the 20th ult. Mr.

Leverett, as Pastor of the Baptist Church, in Sermon by the Rev. Daniel Sharp.

Anniversary Meeting of this Society was hol-

Old South on Wednesday evening last. The

well filled, and the exercises highly interest-

. Ware's Discourse was a finished production,

deserves the gratitude of the Society. Cer-

its general features, it received the full appro-

of the audience. Text, Luke 10: 37. Go, and

al in Salem .- Last Sabbath, 29 individuals

the whole number received into that church by

since the revival commenced, sixty one.

he have been received into Mr. Emersou's

and others are to be admitted at the next com-

eason. Into Mr. Williams church twenty-

e, Feb. 2 .- We have intelligence from

s been received in Baltimore, via Pana-

res, dated Guayaquil, Oct. 6, in which it accounts from Callao had reached the

few days before, bringing the intelligence

h line of battle ship Asia, had been dis-

placed under the guns of the castles, and

andel to strengthen the garrison. The Co-pariton had formed a junction with Admiral Patriot naval force was in consequence for-al held the port in close blockade. The

Gen. Bolivar was in pursuit of the Roy-

in the frigate United States, was at Cal-

nanded the restoration of two Ameri-ined by the Royalist General Rodell,

ed to give them up, and, says the ac-

hing unpleasant was likely to follow." course, to Gen. Rodell & the Royalists!

American vessels demanded by Com. rig Nancy, of New-York, condemned

the ship Gen. Carrington, Captain Martin,

e flying in all directions.

for various alleged causes.

desperate attack on the har-

erest, both as it regards South Ame-

POLITICAL & OCCASIONAL.

ATE FROM PERU.—COM. HULL.

been admitted. Total 139.

nued States.

ned into Mr. Cornelius' church in Salem;

ulikewise. Collection at the close, \$406.

WARD BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

3d Congregational Church in New-

mJosephFletcher, late of Ludlow, Vt. 25 00

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Permanent Fund.

Annual Subscriptions.

Page, Bradford, N. H.

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Topsfield

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For the Recorder & Telegraph.

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Tallmadge, Litchfield, Con.

Monthly Concert

on box, by Rev. J.

x. Education Society

Female Aux. Education Society

Humphrey Hobbs

Joseph Bouttell James Cochran

Samuel Wilkins

loshua Lovejoy

Sphraim Barker

John Seaton

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LONGEVITY OF DEACONS.

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Life Subscriptions. Eben M. P. Mills, Hartford, Con. from self seen an is parish, Middlefield, Mass. CLEVELAND, Treasurer, No.10,) chant's Row, Boston

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papers to the 15th of January have been the schr. Eliza Jane .informs, that an express reached Havan te he sailed, from daraces, with intelli-considerable body of troops had arrived estined for Il and and Vera Cruz. at Havana when he salled, a frigate, war, and several transports, with troops out to depart for Vera tion of recent piracies, had reached Has to the sailing of the Eliza Jane

The schooner Endeavour, Capt. Bossiere, arrived at Charleston, in 19 days from Chagres. Capt. B. says, at the time of his sailing, the latest accounts received at Panama, stated that Bolivar was in possession of Lime. On the 22d December Commender Hell. Lima. On the 22d December, Commodore Hull had declared the port of Callao to be in a state of blockade He was induced to do this in consequence of the Royal General Ludell having illegally seized the ship Chi-

a, of New-York. The late news from all quarters of the south completely refute the disastrous accounts fabricated at the orth and dispersed over the country, of the misform

French Fleet off St. Domingo .- Capt. Crane, of the Criterion, states that he saw in a Jamaica paper of 27th ult. a paragraph, stating that the schooner George, Capt. Jones, which had arrived at Kingston, from this port, had been spoken by the Colombian ______, Capt. Anderson, and informed that a French fleet of considerable force was off St. Domingo, and that he had been chased by a Spanish frigate. (C. states, in confirmation of the correctness of intelligence, that upon mentioning the fact to the Collector at Crooked Island, he informed him that information corroborating it had been received there

Norfolk Bea. A Madrid date of Dec. 2. says the efforts of the Aposolic Junta, which are constantly directed towards the reestablishment of the Inquisition, but have hitherto been opposed by certain political considerations, will yet meet with full success, and we are soon to see the Inquisition restored in Spain, perhaps in greater force than ever before. The reappearance of this tribunal of blood is no longer a subject of doubt: it is spoken of as a sure event, and the following is a specimen of what they

write from the Escurial.

The Bishops, is their quality of born inquisitors, will have, each in his own diocess, a junta composed of ecclesiastics known for their devotion to the cause of the throne. This junta is to pronounce on offences against religion, adopting forms different from the ancient, but not described. In the capital will be instituted a central Junta of inquisiton, with the Archbishops of Toledo & St James for chiefs. To this tribunal the former will send reports of the cases they try and the judgments in each which are not to be executed untill notice is given o their approval.

CONGRESS.

SENATE .- Monday, Jan. 31st. the Senate resume the consideration of the bill for the suppression of Piracy. A motion having been made to strike out the section which authorizes, under certain circumstances a blockade of the ports of Cuba, a long debate arose; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned. On Tuesday the question of striking out was de cided in the affirmative, Yeas 37, Nays 10. On Wednesday a motion was made by Mr. Holmes, to insert, in the place of the 3d section which had been struck out, a section providing that none of the vessels employed for the suppression of piracy, shall be engaged in the transportation of specie. This motion was rejected 18 to 20.-Mr. Smith offered an amendment, proposing to give a bounty of --- dol-lars for each gun, to merchantmen bound to the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, as an inducement to arm. A motion to fill the blank with \$200 was negatived inthe Senate.

On Thursday, the Senate resumed the considera ion of the bill on this subject, an amendment of Mr Smith, granting aid to merchantmen to arm, being still pending. A discussion of two hours ensued, in which Messrs. Smith, Holmes, of M. Eaton, Mills. Lloyd, of Mass. D'Wolf, Lloyd, of Md. Hayne, Van Buren, and Findlay, took part. The motions to allow \$100, \$75, and \$50 per gun, were all negatived by decided majorities, and the amendment itself was negatived without a division .- Other amendments were proposed, and much discussion ensued, but no question was taken on any of them, when the Senate adjourned

On Friday, Feb. 4, the Senate voted to strike out the 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of the bill respecting piracy; all of them relating to armed merchant vessels,-Yeas, 21, Nays 22. The main estion still deferred.

House .- Jan. 28 .- It was ordered that there be printed 6000 copies of the Report from the War Department relative to the removal of the Indians of the U. States to a region beyond the Mississippi. The report makes the whole number of Indians in the U.S. and Territories, not including the portion of Michigan west of the lake of the same name and north of Illinois, about 97,000; and the land they occupy 77 million acres. Those in N. England, and S. Carolina, amounting to 3,023, it is not proposed to remove Those in Louisiana, (1,313) are already beyond the Mississippi. Of the remaining \$2,664, it is proposed to remove those inhabiting the north part of Indiana and Illinois, the Peninsula of Michigan, Ohio and N. York, 13,160 in number, to some place west of lake Michigan and north of Illinois. The remainder, deducting the Quapaws (700) with whom a treaty already been made to this effect, amounts to 78,814: and these it is proposed to remove west of the state of Missouri and the Territory of Arkansas,-As different tribes are already scattered along that region of country, it is proposed that 95,000 dollars be placed at the discretion of the President, to effect the favorable location of those to be removed from the States and Territories .- Mr. Calhoun, who makes the above estimate proposes that a convention should be called, of all the respectable and influential members of the different tribes, to confer on this subject, and to adopt measures for carrying the plan into effect .- The bill making further provision for the punishment of crimes against the U. S. PASSED, and was sent to the Senate. the bill providing for the sale of unserviceable ordnance, arms, and military stores,

House .- Monday, Jan. 31st, a Report on the subject of Piracy and outrages on American commerce by Spanish privateers was made, and referred to a committee of the whole .- Mr. O'Brien, of Maine, offered the following resolution, which was PASSED on the coming day: Resolved, That the President of the U.S. be requested to lay before this House, such information as may be in his possession, which in his opinion may be proper to communicate, touching the capture and detention of American fishermen, the past season, in the Bay of Fundy, and what progress has been made in obtaining redress .- A bill PASSED, reducing into one the several acts relating to the Post-Office De-

Tuesday, Feb. 1 .- A resolution was PASSED, calling for the report of the Committee appointed to treat with the Creek Indians for a cession of their lands.-The Appropiation Bill for 1825 was considered. Among the items agreed to, was one granting \$30,000 for the relief of distressed American seamen, and one appropriating \$28,567 for the expense of surveys by the Board of Engineers, in reference to inter-

Wednesday, Feb. 2 .- On motion of Mr. Webster, the House went into Committee of the whole on the rules to be observed in balloting for President. A very interesting debate arose on a motion providing that the galleries should be cleared, on the request of the delegation of any one State.

Thursday, Feb. 3 .- The same question was again discussed, but not decided .- Mr. Clay, Speaker, re-

quested the appointment of a Committee, to investigate into the truth of the charges made against him in note signed by Mr. Kremer. [See below.] The subject was postponed to the following day.

Friday, Feb. 4 .- The communication of Mr. Clay, and that only, was referred to a Committee of seven; the House having refused to include the note of Mr.

DISGRACEFUL.

In the Washington Columbian Observer of Jan. 28th, was contained an outrageous attack on Mr. Clay's integrity of character, comparing him to Anthony [and Mr. Adams to Cæsar] representing him as selling himself and the people of the West, like a drove of swine, &c. &c. &c. The article is scurrilous and provoking in the extreme; and though a cool man would have told Mr. Clay that such slander was too contemptible to be regarded, we cannot wonder that, with warm temperament, he felt it keenly. But we do very much wonder, that a gentleman of his high eminence and judgment should have condescended to publish such a note as the following:-

I have seen, without any other emotion than that of neffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper, ssued in this city, and by other kindred prints and persons, in regard to Presidential Election. The editor of one of these prints, ushered forth in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th instant. In that number is inserted a letter, purporting to have been written from this city, on the 25th mst. by a member of the House of Representatives, belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but, if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may a base and infamous calumniator, a dastard and a and if he dare unveil himself and avow his name, I will hold him responsible, as I here admit myself to be, to all the laws which govern and regulate the con-Washington, 3ht January, 1825. HENRY CLAY.

In consequence of the high tone expressed in the last entence of the above, a story by some means got afloat, that Henry Clay had been shot on the 2nd inst. in a duel with a Mr. Darlington, who, it was said, had vowed himself the writer of the piece in the Columbian Observer. This report reached here on Monday morning. Later accounts, however, show that it is false .- In the National Intelligencer of the 3d inst. ap peared the following:-

ANOTHER CARD. GEORGE KREMER, of the House of Representa ives, tenders his respects to the Honorable "H. Clay," and informs him, that, by reference to the Editor of the Columbian Observer, he muy ascertain the name of the writer of a letter of the 25th ult. which, it seems, has afforded so much concern to" H. Clay:" in the mean time George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements which are cou-tained in that letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of "H. Clay."—Being a Representative of the people, he will not fear to "cry alou and spare not," when their rights and privileges are at

This, we take it, is the same as an acknowledgment on the part of Mr. Kremer, that he wrote the offensive communication. [See Journal of Congress.]

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE

Pay of Members .- A resolve has passed the House providing that the members of the House shall be paid out of the Public Treasury, and the towns represented not held liable for the reimbursement of the same. Yeas 112. Nays 49.

On Tuesday last, it was ordered by the House, that the Committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey of Connecticut river, from the north to the south line of this state, with a view to existing difficulties in the navigation, and improvements which may be made.

On Wednesday, the Committee on the memorial o Jared Curtis, of Stockbridge, asking the patronage of the State for the endowment of an institution in that town, for the education of young men in the mechanical arts, reported favorably; but recommended that commissioners be appointed to draft a plan of the institution, and report at the next session.

AMHERST COLLEGE.

On Friday, Feb. 4th, the Senate accepted the bill of incorporation for Amherst College, with some slight amendments. The same bill being sent to the House or concurrence, was read the first time on Saturday last, and committed to Mesers. Dexter, Train, Frothngham, Dewey, and Spaulding. No further steps had been taken, when our paper was put to press; and probably will not be till the coming week. We trust the interests of the Institution are safe. Hopkins Charity Fun

In the Senate on Thursday last, the resolves on this subject were called up, and the first resolution, which authorizes the Executive to draw a warrant on the Treasury for the sum of six hundred and sixty-six dollars,67 cents, which was due to the Trustees of said Fund, or the 25th March last, was debated at some length. It

finally passed, 22 to 5. A resolve on the petition of Saunderson Academy, accepted.

The Rev. WILLIAM. B. SPRAGUE, of West Springwas chosen, at a second ballot, to deliver the next Election Sermon.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR EUSTIS.

DIED, at his winter residence in this city, on Sabbath morning last, His Excellency WILLIAM EUSTIS, Governor and Commander in Chief of the State of Massachusetts. He was born in Boston, June 10th, 1753, and graduated at Cambridge in 1772.

From the Centinel we copy the following particu-

lars concerning his sickness: " For three or four weeks, the Governor had been indisposed from the prevalent cold. On Monday, January 31, when he left home for Boston, he expressed tion to remain in Boston that night, in order to complete some public business and to avoid return. ing home in the evening. During that night, he was attacked with a very violent fever fit, accompanied with a sharp pain in the right side of the breast, degree of cough and extraordinary restlessness. Find-ing himself extremely ill, he sent in the following morning for Dr. WARREN, who advised bleeding, opinion coinciding with that of the Governor, he was bled very copiously, & soon after took some active medicine. The effect of the bleeding and medicine re-lieved him so much that on the following morning, he dressed, went into another room, and pro-turn home; but was dissuaded from this, on account of turn home; but was dissuaded from this, on account of the violence of the storm on that day. The same evening he became sensibly worse; his fever being violent, with shortness of breath, pain in the breast, oc-casional wandering of mind, and extreme weakness. Other remedies were employed with beneficial effect; but the relief they gave was temporary, for the disease had taken too deep root to be again shaken. The symptoms increased gradually till Saturday, 5th Feb. when it was perceived that the lungs began to be obstructed, and this appearance destroyed the little hopes which had been entertained of his recovery.-Being supported by cordials he retained his strength through that day, occasionally brightened and spoke cheerfully to his friends. In the evening, a near relative having vis ted him for the first time, he was able to recount to him the circumstances of his illness, the course of treatment which had been pursued, and expressed himself to

be gratified with the measures adopted to relieve his complaint. Subsequently on this, he sunk into a state of insensibility, and after a night of great bodily agitation, expired at seven in the morning of the 6th."

Immediately after divine service in the morning, all

the bells in the city were tolled for nearly an hour, by order of the Mayor, to announce the tidings of his death. On Monday morning, the intelligence being officially communicated to both Houses of the Legislature by the Lieut.Governor, it was voted, that, in testimony of their respect and veneration for his character, they would attend his funeral in a body; wearing suitable badges of mourning, then and during the present session of the Legislature: Also, that it was their desire he should be interred on Friday the 11th inst. (yesterday) with military honors .- A Committee of both Houses, consisting of thirteen persons, was then appointed o communicate these resolutions to Madam CAROLINE LANGDON EUSTIS, widow of the deceased, in such a

manner as they should deem most delicate and proper. The City Council of Boston, in like manner, voted to attend the funeral in a body, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased; and that the Mayor cause such bells as he might think expedient, to be tolled during the continuance of the funeral procession

The Committee appointed to superintend the Funeral Solemnities, directed the following

ORDER OF PROCESSION Military Escort, consisting of 16 companies of Light Infantry, four companies of Riflemen, and four of Artillery, under command of Brigadier General Lyman Rev. Dr. Porter Maj. Gen. Crane, Hon. John Brooks, Mayor of the eity of Boston, Chief Justice Speaker of the House of Rep-Parker, President of the resentatives, President of the Senate. Council. [Governor's Guards, on the right and left.] Governor's Horse and Servant.

Governor's Aids. Relations. Sheriffs of Suffolk and Norfolk His Honor the Lieut. Governor, attended by the Adjutant General. The Hon. Council. Secretary and Treasurer of the State. The Chaplains of the two Houses. Serjeant at Arms.
Committee of the Legislature. The Hon. Senate The Clerks of the Senate. House of Representatives. Clerk of the House of Representatives. Judges of the Supreme Judicial Court. Attorney and Solicitor Generals. of the Court of Common Pleas and Municipal Court of the city of Boston County Attornies

Judges of Probate. Police Court of the city of Boston. other Counties than Suffolk and Nor folk. President, Overseers, Corporation, and Members of the immediate Government of Harvard Uni-

versity.

Officers of other Colleges within the State Ministers of the Gospel.

Aldermen of the city of Boston.

Council of the city of Boston with their Officers. Society of Cincinnati. Massachusetts Medical Society, Militia Officers, in uniform, with side arms.

Societies, of which the late Governor was a

member Civil Officers of the United States Naval and Military Officers of the United States.

Citizens and Strangers. ITEMS.

The Coroner of New-York held an inquest Jan ith, on the bodies of a child, a woman, and 3 men erdicts—the child came to its death by her clother aking fire-the woman by taking too large a quantity rowning, one by stabbing himself in a state of insaity, and the other by jumping out of a high window a delirium. — At Wilkesbarre, a man named Slocum as unfortunately torn in pieces by the wheels of a ir mill, having fallen through a hole prepared for run of stones.—Two coloured men perished in the snow near Petersburgh, Va. ten days since. One however was in feeble health, and the other intoxicated.—Capt. Moses Murphy was drowned in attempting to ss Loyalhannan creek, in Salem, Penn. oke under him, but he succeeded in supporting himself with his hands, until his cries brought people to the shore. He gave directions to them to bring rail rom the fences and place them upon the ice, and his on once got very near him; but after being in the vater two hours and a half, he sunk and was drowned. An attemp, was made to rob the New-York and Albany mail, Jan. 28, about a quarter of a mile from the village of Poughkeepsie.—On Tuesday of last week, an ineffectual attempt was made in the New-York Legislature, to choose a Senator to succeed Mr. King, whose term of service expires on the 4th of

Small Pox .- On the 4th inst. about thirty-five perons were sick in the hospitals in Douglas-some of whom were convalescent. Seven had died, and no h. A letter from Uxbridge of the 5th instant states, that fifty are now sick in Douglas and Uxbridge, many of whom are considered as being in a hopeles condition."-R. I. American.

The Parkers .- We understand, that the Committee of the Council to whom the subject of these convicts, sentenced to death, in Middlesex, was referred, has recommended a commutation of their punishment to it prisonment for life in the State Prison. Centinel.

The Massachusetts State-Prison yielded a profit to the Commonwealth, last year, for the first time since

TWARRIAGES. In Boston, Mr. Daniel Tucker to Mrs. Mary Hela

Mr. Thomas R. Sewall to Miss Elizabeth Q. Sewall, daughter of the late Chief Justice Sewall; by Rev. Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Ira Coburn to Miss Eleanor D. Smith: Mr. John Scovil to Miss Nancy Jones.
In Watertown, Mr. Daniel G. Rollins of Portsmouth,

N. H. to Miss Susan B. Jackson .- In Chelmsford, Mr. Washington Wright, merchant, of Richmond, Va. to Miss Mary, daughter of Mr. Z. Wright.—In Cambridge, Mr. Samuel Howe to Miss Martha Frost ndover, Rev. Ebenezer Poor, of Beverly, to Miss Clarissa Abbot, of Andover.

In New-London, Con. Lieut, William H. Swift, of the U. S. Artillery, to Miss Mary Stewart, daughter of James S. Esq. British Consul at that port.—In Walpole by Rev. Mr. Morey, Dea. Asa Ware of Wren tham, to Miss Abigail Turner, of W.

DEATHS.

In Boston, Mrs. Mary Hilt, aged 82, relict of Capt.
Peter H. of Waldoborough, Me.; Miss Sophia Esty,
20, daughter of Mr. Caleb E.; Mrs. Elizabeth Cazneau,
widow of Capt. Isaac C. 92; Mrs. Mary Ann Ritchie
Cunningham, wife of Mr. J. L. C.; Mrs. Sally Cushing, wife of William Taylor, Esq. 42; Mrs. Rebecca Ket-77; Miss Sukey Hall, 70, formerly of Plastow, N.; Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Cornelius White, 74; William Smith, jun. 40; Mrs. Elizabeth H. wife of Mr. Nathaniel H. Furness, 60; Mr. John G. Brown, 25; Mr. Joseph H. Robinson, 45; Mrs. Lucy, wife of Capt. Eli C. Bliss, 25; John W. Folsom, Esq. 66; Mrs. Thankful Cunningham, 75; Mrs. Abigail Howe, 85; Elizabeth Green Jepson, 26, daughter of the late Wm. J.; Mrs. Susan Hemmenway; Mrs. Eleanor Davis, widow of Caleb D. Esq. 75; Jedediah, son of Mr. Alexander E. Lincoln, 8.—At South Boston, Mrs. Nancy Hooper, 60

Deaths in this City the last week.

Of Croup, 2—Old age, 4—Brain Fever, 2—Influenza, 1—Fits, 2—Apoplexy, 1—Consumption, 7—Lung
Fever, 3—Debility, 2—Stillborn, 4—Dropay, 1—Bilious Fever, 1—Asthma, 1—Cancer, I—Paralysis, 1— Infantile, 1-Bilious Colic, 1-Typhus Fever, 1-To-

In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary-Ann, wife of Mr. John

In Charlestown, Mrs. Mary-Ann, wile of Mr. Joan Little, 36.—In Cambridge, Mrs. Sarah G. Haines, wife of Mr. Charles H.; Mr. William Winthrop, 72; Mrs. Sarah Porter 69, wife of Mr Israel P.—In Charlestown, Mr. James Gibbs, a revolutionary soldier, and a native of Scotland, 78.—In Watertown, Mr. Paul Kendall, 50.—In Brighton, Mrs. Lucy, wife of Mr. Abel Merriam 47.—In Decheure Mrs. Elizable Mrs. Abel Merriam 47.—In Mrs. Lucy Mrs. Abel Merriam 47.—In Mrs. Lucy Wife Mrs. Lucy Mrs. Abel Merriam 47.—In Mrs. Lucy Mrs. of Mr. Abel Merriam, 47 .- In Dorchsster, Mrs. abeth Sumner, wife of Mr. Ebenezer Sumner, 69.— In Malden, the 7th inst. Deacon John Ramsdill, 85—who was forty-eight years an active officer in the Congregational Church in that town.—In Waltham, Mr. Converse Bemis, 43.—In Quincy, Ben-jamin Beale, Esq. 81.—In Salem, widow Abigail Ropes, 84.—In Marblehead, Mrs. Mary Sweet, vof Mr. Samuel S. 30.—In Newburyport, Mrs. Newman, 78.—In Hingham, Mrs. Mary, wife of Mr. Samuel Wilder, 90; she had lived with her husband 69 years.—In Medway, (drowned in Charles River,) Mr. Seth Harding, 43.—In Sutton, Dea. Stephen Water, 2012. ters, 92.—In Milbury, widow Sarah Hayward, 99 1-2.
—In Leominsier, Mr. William Burrage jun. 22.—In Methuen, Mr. Stephen S. Bradford, 27, formerly of Dorchester.—In Westborough, Breck Parkman, Esq. 76.—In Newbury, Mr. Eleazer Pettingell, 72.—In Dorchester, Mrs. Grizzle Dolbeare.—In Kingston, Mr. Francis Adams, 83.—In South Hadley, Mr. Elisha Moody, 87; Dea. Selah Smith, 60.—In Townsend, Mrs. Hannah, wife of Mr. Jonas Farmer, 41.—In N. Brookfield, Samuel R. Lane, 19, formerly of Bedford Heath, Jan. 12th, Mr. Jonathan Hunt, 76.—In Milton, Dea. Amanah Tucker, 77.—In Falmouth, Jan. 31st. Mr. Henry Dimmick, 31.—In Townsend, Feb. 2d. Mrs. Hannah Butterfield, 79.

In Rindge, N. H., on Tuesday 4th ult. Capt. Joshua Walker, 73.—In Swanzey, N. H., Mr. Abraham Stearns, 68.—In Middlehaddam, Con. Rev. David Selden, pastor of the Congregational Church.—In Waterbury, Rev. David Welton, 42, of the Episcopal Church.—In Newington, N. H. William White, Esq. merchant, 72, formerly of this city.—In Charleston, S. C. Nov. 7, Miss Betsey Whittaker, late of helsea, 75 .- At Cayenne, Capt. Lewis Folsom, of Newburyport, formerly of Salem.—In Baltimore, Ezekiel Freeman, Esq. 60, formerly of Boston. Deaths in New-York, week before last, 63.—Con-

umption, 8.—Small-pox, 3.—In Philadelphia, 68.—Consumption, 10.—Fevers, 7.—Small-pox, 0. In New-York, the Rt. Rev. JOHN CONOLLY, D.D. Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church.

AtStockbridge, Jan. 8, 1825, Miss Emily Brown, daughter of Mr. Elijah Brown, 20 years. In recording the death of this truly amiable young woman, it is but a small tribute to her memory to say, that she was, while living, one of the excellent of the earth-" a daughter of Abraham, of whom the world was not worthy." The uncommonly sweet temper and kind disposition which she naturally possessed, were greatly heightened by her being in the morning of life, brought nto the Redeemer's kingdom. For more than three years she had been a member of the church and adorn-ed her profession by her Christian conversation and conduct. During much the greater part of her last sickness (which was long and painful) she felt an unu-sual gloom upon her mind, but near the close of life, sickness (which her hopes of heaven brightened; the gloom was dispelled, and she died, as she had lived, calm, serene and tranquil, leaving a name the remembrance of which will long be cherished by her youthful compar by all who were acquainted with her. "B the dead who die in the Lord."- [Communicated.

MORSE'S SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY Supply of this very popular work, constantly for sale by RICHARDSON & LORD, at their stores in Boston and Portland.

IMPROVED EDITION OF ANTHEMS.

Edited by the Boston Handel & Haydn Society AMES LORING has for sale, at his Music Book-

THE OLD COLONY COLLECTION OF AN-'HEMS. Selected from the works of the most celeorated Authors, and arranged for the Organ, and Piathe BOSTON HANDEL AND HAYDN Forte, by Society. Third Edition, improved." The most pupular Anthems in the former edition are retained in this

Extract from the Euterpeiad, a Musical Work,

published in Boston.

The rapid sale of the two former editions of the Old olony Collection, has induced the proprietors to issue a third. The present volume is much improved in every point, and we unhesitatingly recommend it, as being replete with sound classical pieces of easy and familiar construction, and peculiarly adapted to the use Feb. 12.

BLAIR'S COMMON THINGS .- Fourth Edition UST published at JAMES LORING'S Bookstore, No.2 Cornhill, price 12 cts. single, 1 dollar 12 cts. dozen, The First Catechism for Children, containing Common Things, necessary to be known at an early re. By Rev. DAVID BLAIR, author of the Grammar Philosophy, &c. With the addition of several useful articles, adapted to the capacities of Children; a Cate anReva of the Histoy & Customs of Nations, &c. . Fourth edition, revised.

N. B .- The above little book needs no higher recomnendation than the assertion of the fact that the Boston publisher has printed about twelve thousand copies with in three years, and that it is in increasing demand.

THE GUARDIAN & MONITOR.

THE Public are informed that in the union of these two works, the religious improvement of Young PEOPLE, is still to be its principal object.—Some de-rangement in the concerns of the Monitor existed towards the close of the last year, for which the Editor was not in fault. To rectify all irregularity in the ribution of the work this year, former Agents and Patrons of the Monitor are desired to make all their co unications to Mr. Benjamin Beckford, care of Mr S T. Armstrong, Boston.

ENGLISH TEACHER AND EXERCISES. INCOLN & EDMANDS, 59 Washington-St.
(53 Cornbill.) have just issued neat editions of the above School Books.
The English Teacher contains all the Rules, Notes,

and important observations, in Murray's Large Gram mar, which are introduced in their proper places, and united with the exercises, and Key, in collateral columns, which show at one view both the errors and orrections through all the exercises in Orthogrophy,

Punctuation, and Rhetorical Construction The Exercises are published separately, and form a neat 18 mo. volume, printed on good paper, for the par-ticular use of pupils in schools; &, being a counterpart to

the Teacher, corresponds to it in design and execution.

The promiscuous exercises in each of the four parts of false grammar, in both volumes, have figures or letters of the Alphabet introduced referring to the particular fule or principle by which nearly every in-dividual correction is to be made. Great vigilance has been exercised to ensure accuracy in these edition and numerous errors have been corrected, which had found their way into the various editions in circulation; and it is believed that the "English Teacher," and the Improved elereotype edition will be found to excel in point of correctness

Murray's Exercises and Key are happily adapted to impart a thorough and accurate knowledge of the En-glish Language; but probably have not been so extensively used as their merits deserve. The plan on which they are presented in the English Teacher must have a tendency greatly to increase their usefulness, and pronote their circulation. It will be found peculiarly useful to private learners, who seek to attain an ac-curate knowledge of English Grammar by their own application; and will also be very convenient for the use of instructers.

POETRY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph HYMN.

TRANKS TO GOD FOR THE HOLY SCRIPTURES Thanks to thy name, Eternal Lord. For the rich treasure of thy word: Ne'er did thy bounteous hand bestow, So sweet a gift to worms below, Thanks to thy name, that here we all, Can read the Saviour's cheering call. Inviting every sin sick soul, To come and be forever whole. We thank thee, Lord, that when we stray From thee, and walk in error's way, In thy blest volume shines a light, Which guides our devious foot-steps right. Here a bright lamp thy saints can view, Which lights them all their journey through, And points them to that blest abode, Where they shall know and praise their God. When in the sinner's flinty heart. Is lodg'd conviction's pointed dart; A precious Saviour here is found, To draw the dart and heal the wound. When in affliction's cloud wrapt night, There beams no ray of cheering light; We to its sacred leaves repair, And find sweet consolation there. Here is a rich provision spread, Where all the hungry may be fed; Here rills of comfort ever flow, To sooth the child of grief and woe. Then thanks to thee, Eternal Lord, For the rich treasure of thy word,

PARK-STREET.

The following is copied from the Penobscot Gazette, printed at Bangor. Although no intimation of the kind is given in that paper, it undoubtedly refers to the sudden death of the Rev. HARVEY LOOMIS, late of that town, whose loss is severely felt, not only by his Society, but by many individuals at a distance.]

Oh let us praise with all our powers,

The God who makes this treasure ours.

THE DESOLATED CONFERENCE ROOM.

Ye need not hang that candle by the desk, Ye may remove his chair, and take away his book; He will not come to night. He did not hear the bell Which told the hour of prayer. I cannot speak the reason, But he does not seem to love, as he did once,

The conference-room.

We've waited long of late, and thought we heard, at His well-known step. We were deceiv'd, He did no come. 'I'is very sad to say,

He did not come. 'l'is very sad But, he will never come again. Do ye remember how he'd sometimes sit that now vacant corner, quite hid by its obscurity, Only se might perceive his matchless eye Striving to read the feelings of your souls,

That he might know if ye would hear the voice of Jesus Ye no remember-Well-He's not there now. Ye may be gay and thoughtless, if ye will, His glance shall not reprove you. Or, if ye choose it, ye may slumber on your seats,

And never fear the watchman's eye. It weeps not o'er you now. There-listen to that hymn of praise, But how it falters on the lip; How like a funeral dirge it sounds. Ah! ye have lost your leader, and ye cannot sing. When ye struck that note, Did ye not hear an angel voice take up the lofty strain

For Thou O Lamb of God art worthy Twas HIS voice. Not rising, as in former days, from this low temple;

Sing softly, or ye will not hear it.
Only the clearest softest strain, waving its way From the celestial world, just strikes the list bing ea And now, 'tis gone. Ye've not forgotten what he us'd to say,

or, if ye have, methinks he'd answer, Remember O my people for the day approaches When ye MUST remember. Accep, of merey, while ye may. What shall it profit Too you gain the world and lose your souls! And then he would conclude, perhaps, A few years bence, and, where are we? Our bodies mould'ring in the tomb, Our very names lorgotten by the living.
Our apicits, where are they?"

O how it chills the heart to think That voice no more is neard, within these walls. It is no fiction, is it? no deluding dream? Our Friend is gone. The damp of death i

o'er him. on is shining on his grave Until he wakes to immortality

Tis' sweet to pause and think In what a higher world than this his spirit shines! How very near he is to Jesus. For sure he must be

To him in Heav'n, who did so love his name on earth. And now he's wash'd his mortal woes and sins away, And now he drinks the consolations of a Savior's love. And now be tunes his voice to Angel themes, And now he joins a band, the rapture of whose song An Angel's mind can scarce imagine. How does he swell the chorus "Thou wast slain for us! A song not new to him: He had been learning it In years gone by.

But we are not in heav'n. We are here Where desolation reigns in every heart, And sorrow looks from every eye. Soon we must go away, and there is none to ask

A blessing for us. When we're done praying We shall stand and wait. But none shall say Now grace be with you." Yet, surely we must not repine Af what He does, who made us. He has done well; So be it, Father, even so, since it hath seem'd Most righteous in thy sight. And if we ask of God a blessing for ourselves, If we repent that we have sinn'd against Him, He will not frown upon us. He'll hear our prayer. We'll go then, trusting in his name, He oft hath bless'd us in this room, ZELIA. He'll bless us yet again-We'll go.

MISCELLANY.

For the Recorder & Telegraph. LETTERS TO A SISTER. NO. II.

My dear Sister,-You admit that the carnal mind is enmity against God. You go farther, and frankly confess that you yourself have no complacency in the Divine character, and even feel a strong aversion to that Holiness which forms its most prominent feature. Still the solemn truth fails to alarm you. It plays around your understanding-and occasionally graces your lips, but never enters your heart.

Now although I have no confidence in bare impressions—in terrors of the imagination—nor in any in-ward emotions which scarcely admit of being defined, or traced to any satisfactory source, yet I am perfectly sure that the fact of our enmity to God, cannot be riewed as it ought to be, without producing too thorough a conviction of guilt and danger, to leave the state of quiet. It is no enthusaism that tremconstant surpriser of consequences flowing from oppo-

sition to the Ruler of the world; it is no childish fear that is awakened in the bosom of the convinced sin ner, when he seriously reflects on the event of the contest in which he is engaged. Ruin-eternal ruin lies before him. He must baffle the wisdom, prostrate the justice, and crush the power employed to govern the Universe, or, inevitably perish. Since, then, you are so little con-cerned to provide against the evils that are inseparable from persevering hostility to God, must it not be concluded that your admission of the fact, is merely a matter of cold speculation, or a natural effect of the prejudices of education? But, how can you coldly speculate on a subject like this—a subject that involves every thing dear to you in time and eternity? How can you venture into the presence of God to meet your final award, when supplied with no better your defence, than that you never doubted but your

parents gave you true instructions.

My dear sister, this truth must be engraven on you heart; to the inmost soul you must feel that you are an alien from the Commonwealth of Israel—that you have no part nor lot with the children of God in the precious promises of the gospel—that with all your native amiableness, you have not one tint of moral beauty—and that amid all the smiles and caresses of human friendship, the eye of God discerns nothing that merits his approbation. Though you confess you have no satisfaction in religious duties, and find the scrip-tures and your closet void of interest, yet you cannot believe, you will not realize, that you cherish disposi tions, which, but for the restraints of a merciful God, would break forth into the excesses of wickedness, and scatter firebrands, arrows and death, through all the works of God. A charge like this, seems to you Your heart revolts from it, and your language should do this thing?" But be assured the charge I should do this thing?" But be assured the charg is true. You are prevented from no enormity of wick edness within the compass of your power, by any principle of native goodness. For that moral influence that distinguishes you from the most abandoned of our spe cies, you are indebted wholly to the kind Providence of God. And should your eyes ever be enlightened to "know what is the hope of his calling, and what the riches of the glory of his inheritance in the saints," you will at the same time perceive that your oppos tion to God is such in its nature, as to stop at nothing short of the overthrow of the divine government, and the universal destruction of order and happiness. This is the direct tendency of the principles which now go ern you; and this must inevitably be the result of tha moral evil which spreads itself abroad among the habations of men, if the arm of Omnipotence stretched out to arrest it. These are truths equally supported by the testimony of God, and the experience of all who are taught by the Holy Spirit. May you believe them. May you tremble at the exhibition they give of your character, and the indications they furnish f your future state, under the government of a God whose purposes cannot be defeated, if you remain im-And may you throw from you the weapon of rebellion, vield to that exceeding greatness of power which alone can quicken those dead in trespasses & sins; and know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge, that you may be filled with all the fulness of God.

Your brother,

For the Recorder & Telegraph.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF TIME. While the advantages of a rigid economy of perty are frequently inculcated, our attention is rarely directed to the economy of time. Time is held in so little estimation, that we abuse it without remorse, and are not dissatisfied when others, by protracted and un-seasonable visits, deprive us of that which they cannot restore. Property which is acquired with difficulty. we neither squander away ourselves, nor swifer others to invade with impunity; but of time, concerning which alone parsimony is a virtue, we are criminally

It is impossible to estimate the proportion of our misspent time; for much of it is passed in a kind of revery, from which we awake, as from a dream, insensible of its lapse: If all the misspent time in the course of a long life could be disclosed to us in vision at its termination, that it might be fairly contrasted with the little portion which was well improved, we should probably shrink from the sight, with consternation and alarm.

Time should be regarded as an estate, which, under proper cultivation, yields an abundant increase; but which, when uncultivated, is unproductive and profitless. Time, like an estate, becomes valuable, not from the long period we occupy it, but by reason of the manner in which we improve it. It is not the longest, but the most industrious life, in which most is accomplished.

Almost every person entertains a wish that he may one day become eminent for usefulness; but the prospect of many imaginary obstacles discourages exertion. He ought to reflect that the only glory of eminence consists in the difficulty of its attainment; and that if it were easy to acquire, it would not be worth pos-

Want of opportunity to call forth exertion is too credulously received, as an apology for inactivity. It is not so much a want of advantages, as a want of energy to improve them, that retards our advancement. Opportunities daily occur, which might be made stepping stones to preferment, but which we are too indo at to improve. We are as idlers complaining of poverty, upon the margin of a river which brings treasures in course, while they are too irresolute to draw them

Want of employment proceeds from want of industry. He who is idle for want of employment, must be so poor of invention, that his leisure should be regarded as a misfortune which should call forth pity, han as a fault which deserves our censure. have no lucrative occupation to employ them, is there no science with which they are unacquainted? Are there no duties to others undischarged? No children of poverty and distress whom their exertions might alle Instead of resting in idleness, the example Howard points them to a hospital, that there, by dis-

ributing charity to others, they may gather blessings to Man was born for activity, though he is averse to it The present is only preparatory to a more exalted state of being. In it a constant warfare exists between reason and passion; between truth and error. The triumph of virtue must result from a constant and un-wearied struggle. In the cultivation of the mind, man has a vast work to accomplish. He ought to improve it, as far as lies in his power, for the enjoyment of that more perfect state where the impediments o natter will be removed, and where it will attain a higher, and yet higher degree of perfection, as it passes or from age to age, through its vast immortality. Great s the infatuation of that man who procrastinates a business so important. A long life is short enough to perform it:—the future is yet unborn. Man passes to the close of life, as he who is carried by an equable motion, perceiving his change of place only by the ob-jects which he passes. The rising and the setting sun, the exchange of day and night, and the revolution of the seasons, remind him of the passage of time. intelligibly is it written upon every object, that it is remarked by the beast of the forest and the bird of the air. Yet men seem hardly sensible, that their own temporal existence is coming to a close. After a long interval of absence we return to our native town, expecting to meet the same inhabitants whom we left; but, we are disappointed to find not a face familiar to Those who had then arrived at the years of manhood, have been gathered, like the fully ripened harvest, into the garner of mortality. Those whom we left children, we can hardly persuade our selves to regard as men; and she whom we left bloom ing in youth and elegance, we are disappointed to find

This delusion beguiles men out of the best portion of their existence, and embitters that solemn and awful hour when the value of time is properly estimated, and when all things to which it is sacrificed, are regarded as vain and useless. Let men remember that idleness is the destroyer of every thing that is great or noble. The indolent man can establish no exemplary character; accomplish no extraordinary work that shall en-Eternity closes over dear his memory to posterity.

retains only the remains of beauty once admired.

his existence, like mighty waters over furrows made

in the ocean, which leave no trace behind them.

The uncertainty of human life is a warning voice to prompt us to exertion. A year or a day may terminate the existence of the youngest and most vigorous, as well as of those who are bowed down beneath the weight of years. In every field of the dead, the uncertainty of life is emphatically inscribed, upon the promiseuous memorials of the young and the old. Whatever moral character we mean to establish, whatever usefulness we mean to promote, must be done quickly; for, "the night cometh, when no man can

RECOVERY FROM DROWNING.

A (gentle) man has recently arrived in Richn who says he has discovered a certain, simple, and easy method of resuscitating drowned persons; and advertises for a healthy, well behaved white man or woman, that may be relied on for sobriety, to be drowned by the year! None need apply without good recommendations. Drowning is rather a pleasant sen-

Grapes .- A writer in the New England Farmer, recommends the cultivation of the native or wild grape of the northern states, for the making of wine He thinks that it might be cultivated with ease, and that it would produce an excellent beverage.

Bedford Breed of Swine .- The same paper con ains a communication from Hon. Levi Lincoln, Preeident of the Worcester Agricultural Society, recommending the Bedford breed of swine as decidedly preferable to "the long-legged, long-noved, flat-sided, thriftless race, called by some the Irish breed, and by thers the Russia." Mr. Lincoln mentions, that he had three pigs butchered a short time ago, precisely 7 1-2 months old, the weights of which, when dressed, were 230, 235, and 238 1-2 pounds. He has 15 others on his farm, whose appearance is a sufficient commendation of the bread to which they belong. It is said that this kind of swine was first brought to Ameica, as a present to Gen. Washington from the Duke of Bedford, which accounts for the same.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the correcion of an error which escaped our notice, in an article copied from another paper, relative to the statistics of the United States. Yet theerror is so obvious. that it can hardly mislead the mine of any one. "The American government." it is remarked. "exercises dominion over a country mere extensive, and one that will support more inhabitants, than any other nation upon earth." It is scarcely necessary to add, that point of extent, Russia leaves the North American Republic quite in the back ground.

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC.

HARVARD COLLEGE

On Thursday the 3d inst. an adjourned meeting of the Overseers of Harvard College was holden in the Senate Chamber, to hear the plea of the Resident Instructors in favor of the claim set forth in their Memo-

rial. Professor Everett occupied the floor in the forenoon, and Professor Norton in the afternoon. The plea was considered very able, and worthy of a better cause. On the following day, the subject was discus sed by several members of the Board, all of them in op position to the Memorialists; and it was not till nearly o'clock, that the question was finally taken. The following resolutions were then passed separately, without a dissenting voice.

1. Resolved, That it does not appear to this Board hat the Resident Instructers at Harvard University have any exclusive right to be chosen Members of th

Resolved, That it does not appear to this Board that the Members of the Corporation forfeit their of-fices by not residing at the College.

3. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, is not expedient to express any opinion on the subject of future elections. After which the Board adjourned sine die.

LITERARY ITEMS. The Trustees of the Columbian College at Washingon, have voted to erect another College edifice, not ess than 117 feet in length by 47 in breadth, as soon is practicable; and that all monies subscribed for this hject, shall be sacredly applied according to the will of the donors. James D. Knowles, A. B. & Thomas J. Conant, A. B. have been appointed Tutors in the Institution .- One branch of the Legislature of Maine has voted a grant of \$1000 annually, for three years, to the college at Waterville; and it it thought that little or no opposition will be made to it in the other .- The Philadelphia Nat. Gazette states, that a gentleman connected with one of the Departments at Washington, has lately discovered a mass of documents concerning Capt. Paul Jones of a very inter ending to exhibit his character in a new light .- The committee appointed by the Virginia Legislature to consider the expediency of removing William and Mary College from Williamsburgh to Richmond, have reported in favor of the measure.—The whole amount of the New Jersey School Fund, the foundation of which was laid Feb. 12, 1817, is \$159,127. Amount of interest and dividends yearly, \$10,826 .- A new edition of "Bible News" has just been published by Rev. Noah Worcester, D. D .- Mies Edgeworth, whose writings are in general well known on this side of the Atlantic, has in press a new work, entitled 'Mutual Instruction."-" Theodoric," the new poem by Campbell, author of the " Pleasures of Hope," has been republished in this country. It is a domestic story of 400 or 500 lines, and is spoken well of .- A printing machine has been lately patented in England, which, with the labor of one man and 4 boys, is capable, it is said, of printing 2000 sheets an hour .-From a catalogue of Hampden Sydney College, we learn, that the number of students in that Institution at the present time, is 184:- Resident Graduates 5, Seniors 15, Juniors 27, Sophomores 30, Freshmen 23, Science Students 18. These last are students reciting with the College classes, but not candidates for degrees .- The report of a committee in the Legislature of Maine, represents that the annual income of Bowdoin College is \$9000, and the annual expenses \$9510. It recommends, that, from the avails of the tax on Banks chartered at the present session, a grant of \$3000 annually be made to the Institution, in order that a new college edifice may be erected ere long, and a professorship of the Modern Languages established. The Essay to which the "Worcester Premium" was lately awarded by the three senior officers of Williams College, is from the pen of the Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford, Conn. By the kindness of the President we have it in our hands for insertion, and shall give it a place in our next .- Mr. Fay's Sermon, preached before the Auxiliary Foreign Mission Socieof Boston and Vicinity, Jan. 3, has just issued from the press of Mr. S. T. Armstrong. Subject, " The Obligations of Christians to the Heathen World."-The Christian Spectator for February, contains an

tian Examiner .- The N. Y. Daily Advertiser remarks, that Messrs. Yates and Moulton's History of the State of New-York, vol. 1st, has been published within a few days, and centains much important and interesting matter .- Gen. Smyth's " Explanation of the Apocalypse," has at length made its appearance in Philadelphia. The General undertakes to show, that the "book of revelation" was not written till near the close of the 2nd century, and of course, that it could not have been written by John. He regards the historical part of it as a figurative account of some of the eading events which took place in the Roman Empire during the age preceding that in which it was written. The "LAMB" is nothing more nor less than the monster Caracalla. Horrid!

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

The IVth No. of the Westminster Review contains as follows:—1. Mill's Elements of Political Economy. 2. Whewell's Treatise on Dynamics.—3. Hydrophobia.—4. Tales of a Traveller.—5. Brodie's History of the British Empire.—6. Tennant's Tour through the Netherlands, &c.—7. The Book of Fallacies.—8. Barante Histoire des Dues de Bourgogne.—9. Periodical
Literature; 1. The Quarterly Review; 2. The Edinburgh Review; Disposition of Property by Will;
Primogeniture. With a variety of Critical Notices.

PITKIN'S SKETCHES.

We are much gratified at having it in our power to state, that the Hon. Timothy Pitkin, of Connecticul, is preparing for the press, Sketches of the Civil and Political History of the United States, from their first Seltlement, to the close of the Administration of President Washington. This work will be divided into five periods as follows—

1. From the Settlement of the Colonies to the Peace

of 1763. 2. From the Peace of 1763, to the Declaration of Independence. 3. From 1776, to the Peace of 1783. 4. From 1783, to the establishment of the General Government under the New Constitution, in 1789. 5. From 1789 to the close of General Washington's Administration.

[N. Y. Dai. Adc.

Contents of the Quarterly Review, No. 61. Journal of a Voyage to Brazil, and residence there during part of the years 1821, 1822, and 1823. By Graham-Travels in Brazil, &c. by Von Spix and Von Martius.—II. Memoirs of Scott and Newton.
III Cruise's Residence in New Zealand. IV. Life of Joanna of Sicily, Queen of Naples. V. The North American Indians-[Hunter & Buchanan's publications] VI. Biddulph-On the Operations of the Holy Spiri VII. Savings Banks and Country Banks. VIII. Ly-all's Character of the Russians. IX. Mitford's Village Sketches. X. Tour in Germany, and some of the Southern Provinces of the Empire of Austria, in 1820. 1821, and 1822. XI. The Tragedies of Sophocles translated into English Verse. By the Rev. Thomas Dale. XII. Catalogue of Angerstein's Pictures. XIII Cochran's Pedestrian Journey. XIV. New Churches-Progress of Dissent. List of Books.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL COLLEGE.

At a meeting of the members of the Methodist church Petersburgh, Va. Dec. 16th, a committee was appointed to draft an address on the subject of establishing a Methodist College within the limits of the Virginia Conference. This Address was submitted to the same body on the 13th ult. and unanimously adopted .- There is at present a College of this description Baltimore, Md. and an Academy at Wilbraham, Me

From the Catalogue of the officers and students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, recently published, it appears, that there are now in that Institution 102 Students. First class 25, second class 49, third class 28. Of these there are 83 graduates of 15 different Colleges, and 19 that have not graduated in

Sumner Lincoln Fairfield, who is not unknown in Providence, has recently published at Portland where he now resides, a Poem entitled the "The Sisters of Clara." The volume is said to contain some goo

The celebrated Joseph Lancaster is at Caraccas, engaged in teaching his system of education. But from one of his publications it would appear that he meets with poor success. He complains of want of room, want of friends and want of scholars-having only 50 instead of 500, which he expected .- Com. Adv

BURNING WELL.

The Sparta (Ten.) Review of Jan. 12th, gives an secount of a Burning Well on the margin of the river Calf Killer, which flows near that village. The Well s nothing more nor less than a hole of three inches in diameter, bored in a limestone rock to the depth of 300 or 400 feet, for the purpose of procuring salt-wa-When the gas comes in contact with the atmospheric air, which is done after passing through a long tube, it instantly, on the application of a candle, flashes into a flame, to the height of 20 or 30 fcet. We shall not do better than to copy the description of this phenomenon as given in the above mentioned paper.

While it fills the mind of the beholder with a pleas-"prospect before him," it naturally leads to reflections on the moving cause of this hidden mystery, and to adore, whilst it admires, the wisdom of Him who is the great first cause of all things, and who is continualis giving us new proofs of his greatness and goodness from which it would seem, as if he intended, continu ally to remind us of our present and future dependence

upon Him. When the shades of night begin to close in, sur ding objects faintly show the reflection of the flame which gradually increases, until complete darkness overspreads the earth. It is then, that the surrounding country, which is encircled by high Mountains of nearly three sides, exhibits the most pleasing, grand & sublime appearance, an Amphitheatre, brilliantly illu minated, but vastly more extensive, and consequently more imposing, and opens a much wider field for pleasing contemplation to the philosophic and inquiring mind A person may see distinctly to read the fines print at the distance of eighty yards, by the light from the Gas. A flickering glare is seen at the distance of or six miles which resembles distant lightning. The benighted traveller, who is not informed of the phenomenon, when he reaches the Western verge of cumberland Mountain, and beholds the illuminated scenery in the valley below suddenly bursting on his view, is struck with awe and astonishment; and almost concludes that the general Conflagration is at hand: but a few moments reflection, proves his first impres-sions to be erroneous—he then discovers that that which at first view, had filled his mind with sensations of fear and horror, is the operation of those secret and hid-den mysteries in Nature, which an overruling Provinever intended for the mind of man fully to con

COAL MINE. Professor Griscom states, that the Susquehannah coal-bed extends from a point near Harrisburgh, on that river, northeasterly, almost in a straight line to the Lockawannock, not far from the borders of Broome county, N. Y., a distance of more than 100 miles. He estimates its breadth at three miles, and its average depth at ten yards; which would make the cubic yards of workable coal 10,000,000,000. He considers that, after making allowance for waste, there would be a ton of coal to each cubic yard. Then deducting one half for interruptions in the range, he comes to the conclusion, that there is coal enough in that one bed, to supply Philadelphia, New-York and Baltimore, (supposing them each to contain \$0,000 houses, and able reply to the Review of Dr. Beecher's Sermon at each house to consume 5 tons a year) during a period Worcester, contained in the first number of the Chrisof 12,500 years!

Atmospheric Phenomenon .- The Cleaveland Herald of Jan. 21, remarks that on the 10th is citizens of that place heard what they supposed the report of heavy cannon, in the direction of Su ky or Detroit. It excited much speculation ass cause. The Editor then introduces a letter from a respondent at Black River, 30 miles westof (land. It is as follows:

This day, between the hours of 11 and 12 A. M. a noise was heard resembling the ror 15 horseman's pistols, discharged in ver ession. It commenced in a northwo appearance about the elevation of 45 degree ved to the southeast, with a sound som red to the southeast, with a sound something produced by dragging a heavy log on frozeng terrupted at very short intervals with report e commencement. It was distinctly heard ly two minutes, and died gradually away or out of hearing, like a passing thus has been remarkably clear; not a cloud has in this region."

JUST PUBLISHED.

Display of Christ, in his essential and a rial glory. Containing forty-two sermons, at texts. By the Rev. John Flavel. First Am SEVEN LECTURES on Female Education

JAMES M. GARNET. For Sale by RICHARD LORD, Washington-Street. CHARACTER & OBJECT OF THE CHUR A SERMON, delivered at the Installa Frederick Freeman, as pastor of the

gregational Church and Society in Commission, par Nov. 3d, 1824. By Justin Edwards, par Church in Andover. For sale by the South Church in Andover. For ARMSTRONG, No. 50, Cornhill.

SCOTT'S LETTERS AND PAPER AMUEL T. ARMSTRONG has in pres, work, viz. LETTERS AND PAPERS, b by John Scott, A. M. This volume contains his family connexions, and to clergymen, of persons upon various topics, and other many will be ready for sale shortly, in one volume it Price \$1 25 bound and le ered.

CATHARINE BROWN. JUST published by SAMUEL T. ARMSTI No. 50, Cornhill, Memoir of Catharine B a Christian Indian of the Cherokee Nation, I fus Anderson, Assistant Secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missi 62 cents single-\$6 a dozen.

WHELPLEY'S SERMONS DROPOSALS by JOHN P. HAVEN, No.

Broadway, New York, for publishing by side ion a Volume of MISCELLANEOUS SERM PHILIP M. WHELPLEY, lae pa the First Presbyterian Church in the city of New
The volume which it is now proposed to pre he public, will contain a careful selection works of its lamented author. It is believed, ublication will lengthen out for many years ervice to the church militant, which it was he desire and prayer, while living to bestow. By

was early taken from his labours. nerish his memory will find in these Sem Pastor, though dead, yet speaking to them I a natural tones, to which their hearts have also ponded. The friends of true religion will find the productions of a man of intellect, taste a incited to the work chiefly by the hope of to the souls of men, they confess they feel the

ness of the trust of preparing this memoral The volume will be accompanied by a by the Rev. Mr. BRUEN.

This volume will cortain from 400 to netavo, to be printed with new ope, angound will be delivered to subscribers at two fi fifty cents, in extra boards.

The work will be issued soon after the sal papers are returned.

AMERICAN' SUNDAY SCHOOL MAG

ZINE

THIS work is the property of the Nation and is designed to promo e union and among Sabbath School Teachers tion through the United States. ted in this State is extremely small what it ought to be, and as in couse chase of the proprietorship of the New Y ers Magazine (thus adding to the value and this publication) the first volume isto number and a new volume to comm present month, it is thought a pecu me for the friends of system, zeal and late this work which is so happily cale o e them all -It is so much approved that in addition to more than 100 for by individuals and these most by bed for a sufficient number to place two Sabbath School under their patronage ! those Teachers who are unable to sup A few copies of the back numbers can twenty-five cents for each a premium of scriber will be paid to any one who JOHN GULLIVER, Agent, No. 253 Washington Jan. 22.

REFERENCE TESTAMENT. CUMMINGS, HILLIARD, & Co. ha lished additional Tables, to ac ly popular Testament. The work, indep Tables, has been recommended by the Off ral Colleges and Theological Semin General Associations of Ministers.

Advertisement to the Tab

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